The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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WAKING UP.

A Battle Commenced Between the Opposing Forces in Asia Minor.

The Russians Make a General Attack upon Mukhtar Pasha's Forces;

And Claim to Have Carried the Key to the Turkish Position.

The Besiegers of Plevna Showing Renewed Activity.

An Attack upon the Grivitza Redoubt Hourly Expected.

Mehemet Ali Superseded in Command by Suleiman Pasha.

Reouf Pasha Assumes Command of the Turks at Shipka Pass.

Bashi-Bazouks Defeated with Great Slaughter by the Montenegrins.

Servia Still Forwarding Men and Munitions to the Frontier.

THE CHANGE.

MEHEMET'S DOWNFALL.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Oct. 4—4 a. m.—Some surprise will probably be excited by the announcement from Constantinople that Suleiman Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in place of Mehemet Ali Pasha—not that it is surprising that Mehemet should be superseded. His whole course since his appointment has displayed extraordinary inefficiency, as I have frequently pointed out in these dispatches. His lethargy at Shumla, his feeble advance against the army of the Czarowitch, and especially his failure to take advantage of the weakness of the enemy after the second Plevna defeat, were all and each enough to show to lookers-on his incapacity for the responsible office of Commander-in-Chief. Undoubtedly his latest and most astonishing freak, the voluntary retreat from his position on the Lom, has been the final cause of his official beheading. It is not so strange that he should be suspended as

THAT HIS SUCCESSOR SHOULD BE SULEIMAN PASHA.

In the scale of merit Osman Pasha ranks far higher than any other Turkish officer, and that he has not received the appointment is certainly the most surprising feature of the whole affair.

Pending the arrival of the new leader, the army at Shumla is quiescent in its intrenchment on the Kara Lom, and the troops in Shipka Pass, now to be directed by Raouf Pasha, seem making preparations for passing the winter in the Balkans, as they have built huts and organized a permanent camp.

ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE

Gen. Todleben has arrived in front of Plevna. The army of the Czarowitch has followed up the retreat of Mehemet Ali, and its advanced guard has been felt in some skirmishes near Popkoi. The Eighth Army Corps, under Gen. Radetzky, holds firmly Fort St. Nicholas and adjacent fortifications, and seems as resolutely determined as its opponents not to yield the passage across the mountains.

ASIA MINOR.

A BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

KARAJAL, Wednesday, Oct. 3.—A general attack was made on Mukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. Gen. Melikoff was in command, under orders of the Grand Duke Michael. The key of Mukhtar's position, which was defended by only a single battalion, was attacked on three sides and captured. The battalion was annihilated. The Turks tried to recapture this point, but were repulsed. Further progress of the Russians was insignificant, but hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar from Kars. The Russians bivouacked on the conquered positions. Fighting is sure to recommence early to-morrow. About 1,500 Russians were killed and wounded. The Turks were misled by their spies, and only expected to be attacked on their flanks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—Official intelligence received here states that Mukhtar Pasha was on Tuesday engaged in a great battle near Alexahdropol. When the telegram was dispatched the Turks appeared to be winning.

ARMY NEWS.

AROUND PLEVNA.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3.—Greater activity is observable before Plevna since Monday. The reserve and reinforcements have arrived, and it is thought probable that operations will commence early next week.

A Russian official dispatch dated before Plevna states that on Monday and Tuesday Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Roumania, and Gen. Todleben inspected the Russian and Roumanian positions. All the Russian and Roumanian works are well advanced.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3.—The last regiment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through here to-day.

KRUPPS.

ESSEN, Oct. 3.—Russia has ordered 300 Krupp cannon.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—An Imperial irade is published appointing Reouf Pasha to the command of the Army of the Balkans at Shipka, and Suleiman Pasha to the command of the Army of the Danube, vice Mehemet Ali, recalled.

MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, Oct. 3.—Two thousand Bashi-Bazouks and 2,000 cavalry have arrived at Mostar, Herzegovina, where a force of 10,000 is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins.

CETTINJE, Oct. 3.—Some strong detachments of Bashi-Bazouks who attempted to enter Montenegro near Sutorran were repulsed on Monday, after several hours' sanguinary fighting.

REOUF ASSUMES COMMAND.

SHIPKA, Oct. 3.—Reouf Pasha has arrived and assumed command.

SIGNS OF ACTIVE WORK.

SISTOVA, Oct. 3.—The Roumanians having pushed their fourth parallel close to the second Grivitza redoubt, an attack is expected in three days.

TURKISH COLUMNS.

Two brigades of riflemen and a strong force of cavalry have been sent west to intercept fresh columns which it is reported have already started from Orshanie.

A Sofia dispatch says Chefket Pasha has been largely reinforced by men from the Shipka army. He has commenced a forward movement, and decisive fighting, with Osman Pasha's co-operation, is expected shortly.

Prodigious quantities of munitions are going to the front.

KALARACH.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3.—The Turks abandoned Kalarach on the approach of the Russians.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Around Tirnova fifty refugees are dying daily from typhus fever.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Four hundred Abchasian prisoners have been killed in a railway accident between Worensch and Nostoff on the Don.

GENERAL.

THE GESHOFFS.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The Geshoffs have arrived at Constantinople.

THE DANUBE.

Russia has offered to clear the obstructions from the mouth of the Danube if the neutral powers will guarantee to prevent the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the present war.

SERVIA AND GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A Belgrade dispatch reports an active interchange of communications between Servia and Greece, the dispatch of cannon to the frontier, and other warlike signs.

MORE PLOTTING.

A Vienna dispatch says a number of Poles have been arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy. The fact that arms have been seized at various railway stations in Austria has produced a great sensation, as it seems to indicate that some attempt was intended in the direction of Poland as well as Roumania.

CALLS FOR MORE.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* announces that Russia has asked Roumania for a further contingent of 40,000 men, for which she promises the cession of a portion of Russian Bessarabia and a considerable subsidy. The Roumanian Chambers are to be convoked to discuss the proposal. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent thinks the foregoing is not wholly true, but it may be a feeler to prepare Roumania for further sacrifices.

THE HUNGARIAN PLOT.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Many arrests have been made in Transylvania. Much sensation has been caused in Pesth by M. Helfy, a well known member of the Diet, being placed under police surveillance for connection with the recently-discovered plot.

INSURRECTION QUELLED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The inaction of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official dispatch from St. Petersburg, announcing that an insurrection started in the central districts of Daghestan about the 12th of September, and gradually spread until all Central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On the 23d and 24th the Russians attacked the main body of the insurgents—6,000 strong—and defeated and dispersed them. It is now believed the insurrection will not give any further trouble.

FALSE ESTIMATES.

A writer at Bucharest speaks of the mysterious disappearance of the Russian brigades. Reinforcements cross the Danube and are swallowed up as if by an enchanted land. And this writer says:

> I do not believe that more than two-thirds, perhaps not more than one-half, of the number of Russian troops represented by their paper estimates have actually crossed the river into Bulgaria. They appear to reckon their forces by the number of regiments in the field, and not by the actual number of men in those regiments. Consequently they are always overrating their own strength, and finding at the last moment that it is not what they had counted upon. I have never seen a roll-call in a Russian camp, and they generally make up their statements of wounded by saying they have found so many on the field. These facts have deceived the military writers of Europe, who have based their calculations upon the number of divisions at the various points. I have seen an estimate placing the Russian force before Plevna at 120,000 men. This was in the *Times'* war article, made up from a knowledge of the divisions present, whereas they never had half that number, exclusive of Roumanians.

PLEVNA.

AN ACCOUNT FROM THE TURKISH SIDE.

Correspondence London Telegraph.

SOPHIA, Sept. 17.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, the long-expected grand attack was made. At midday, great masses of Russians were seen descending the slopes near the Loftcha road, exactly above the Town of Plevna, and approaching the hill which forms the third line of the Ottoman defense facing northward. Osman Pasha was ready for the assault. Without any delay his preparations were carried out, the redoubts were manned, and the trenches on either side occupied with troops, while reserves were disposed in the best positions for assisting the defense wherever it might prove weakest. On the southern side the task which the enemy had before him was to take three redoubts crowning the top of a high ridge. On the northern side the work cut out was to storm another high ridge similarly defended by five redoubts, also connected by intrenchments.

I will describe the Loftcha attack first. As soon as the movement began I went to the top of the ridge, and saw the Russians advancing in heavy masses of close column of battalions. The Turks, held in perfect discipline, reserved their fire till the leading masses of the foe drew near enough for it to tell with deadliest effect. Then opened above the heads of the defenders in the trenches a more than ever terrific cannonade, under which the Russians were seen to desperately quicken their step, advancing in open order, while their men were falling singly and in groups all over the fiery field. Now also quickened the dreadful roll of the Turkish infantry fire, bursting forth from the redoubts and intrenchments, to which the Russians could make but a scattered reply, hurrying as they were up-hill. While these volleys swept backwards and forwards all along the trenches, the assailants went down by hundreds; but as fast as the advanced files thus melted away swarms of fresh men could be seen pouring up from the rear. They only served to feed, however, the awful harvest of death; yet, still pushing forward, with a certainly admirable devotion, the mass of them at last appeared to be gaining ground. The reason of this was their immense numbers, and the reckless use made of them by their leaders, for the way in which the poor fellows were falling everywhere was by this time terrible to witness.

Reinforcements were now also freely pushed up on the Turkish side, with the effect of feeding afresh the tremendous rifle fire maintained in the trenches. The nearer approach of the Russian swarm of stormers to that white and red line of flame and smoke, and the bursting forth, as it seemed, everywhere of redoubled volleys, made this moment supreme. Clouds of Russians were now quite close to the edges of the trenches, near enough, indeed, to enable the officers who led them to make a visible employment of the revolvers which they brandished. Amid ever-increasing slaughter on both sides, the Turkish line once again received reinforcements, and then at a sudden signal—raising a tremendous shout of "Allah! Allah!" and discharging simultaneous volleys—they were seen to leap over the lips of the trenches and hurl themselves with steel and clubbed muskets upon the Russians. These latter yielded, and ran, for the shock was intolerable, the ground behind them being soon literally covered with their dead and wounded as they went down under this onset, or were shelled from the redoubts while flying across the valley to the wooded hill opposite.

Meanwhile the attack on the northern side of Osman Pasha's great stronghold was developing itself. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Adil Pasha's preparations for resistance there had been pretty well completed. The tripled demilunes guarding the hills had been filled to their utmost possible capacity with ranks of concealed men; a double quantity of cartridges had been served out to every soldier; and the batteries above were all lavishly replenished with ammunition. The enemy now came on. He was greatly exposed during his passage of the hollows to the Ottoman shell fire, which from the first was already costing his advance dearly. I judge that the Russo-Roumanians drew nigh to us here in a mass of men about equal to those directed against our other side. Leading the way were clearly two whole regiments, each of three battalions; but these, unlike the others, did not spread themselves in a swarm, but advanced in long lines, taking every advantage that was possible of the dips and slopes of the ground. In this order they were able to maintain from time to time a heavy and regular fire on the trenches and redoubts, to which the Turks replied vigorously, suffering, however, meanwhile from the enemy's distant artillery, which very persistently shelled their batteries, and the infantry in the trenches as well, with a somewhat trying accuracy. In this manner the Russians gradually advanced, keeping their order, till shortly before 4 o'clock the word was evidently given them all of a sudden to make a grand rush upon the trenches. It was a splendid and thrilling, but most terrible, sight to see the long lines topping the brow and breaking into the critical impulse of the charge. As the Russians thus accelerated their pace the Turks in the trenches opened upon them a perfectly consuming fire from their rifles, loading and discharging with the most extraordinary and impassive coolness, the effect of which was to literally wipe away line after line of those doomed Muscovites as they successively appeared upon the ridge of the hill. No sight, I think, was ever seen before like this in warfare. It was the fearful triumph of the breech-loading arm of precision. Each successive Russian battalion, as it bravely crowned that fatal plateau, was mown down by the deadly fire as ridges of wheat go prone to the earth before reapers. Again and again it seemed that scarcely a single man stood up alive after the thunder and lightning of one of these tempests of bullets. The Turkish officers, meantime, with a calmness worthy of the cool and sturdy stuff that they commanded, directed their men to load and fire as steadily as possible, and to hold the muzzles of their rifles low down at the waistbelts of their foe.

Nevertheless, though the leading Russian files thus faded away from the front of the Turkish trenches, the same tactics of reinforcements were being pursued; and, augmented by ever fresh bodies of men, another and another attack was delivered on the northern face. The results were always exactly the same. The devotion or desperation of the enemy could not carry him past the edge of those clouds of smoke curling in lighted wreaths from the trenches; and the moment came here also when the Turks, with a loud cry of victory, dashed outside their cover and furiously swept the remnants of their enemy from the hill, scarcely numbering now more than a few hundreds of survivors. I estimate, from some experience of battlefields, the dead and wounded that lay around Plevna after all this bloody work at between 6,000 and 7,000. The Turks brought back nine prisoners to the redoubts, who told us that there were battalions among those of their side which charged first which had not a dozen men saved alive.

After this exciting business there came upon the scene of battle for some time a period of comparative peace, interrupted only by sullen cannon-firing. This lasted for a certain interval, when by-and-by news was brought to the outlook, where Osman Pasha watched the whole war-like scene, that the Russians were advancing yet again on the Loftcha side. Once more, therefore, the trenches were silently filled up on the threatened face, and this time the assault of the Russians proved, if possible, more than ever furious, and was supported in greater numbers than before. A flank attack on the western side of the ridge was, moreover, combined with the movement, the object being to seize some outlying redoubts, which were the weakest part of our position, because the approaches to them were covered for some distance by a low scrub. This part of the ground had been intrusted to Bashi-Bazouks, while the Turkish regulars manned the redoubts and intrenchments beyond. The Russians apparently moved up a whole division for this part of their effort, advancing rapidly on the front and flanks of the outlying redoubts. They were met, as heretofore, by a heavy shell fire from our batteries and a well-sustained storm of rifle-bullets from the pits; and, although some of Osman's troops engaged were now grievously fatigued, the attack upon the front of the trenches was again and again repulsed with fearful slaughter, the Turks cheering loudly as the evening slowly fell. Suddenly the Bashi-Bazouks, being unexpectedly assailed, fled in a panic, leaving the important point they held in the hands of the Russians, who, pouring after them in enormous numbers, rushed upon and into the redoubts higher up, which the Turks, half surprised, were unable to deny to them, and consequently retired, or fell, fighting hand to hand, the enemy swarming in and extending his temporary advantage afterwards to the possession of two other redoubts, which were seized and filled with his men.

As night fell there prevailed no inconsiderable alarm amongst the townspeople of Plevna, since our foe was now in apparently strong occupation of a hill not 300 yards distant from its outskirts. All night long a desultory struggle went on—the one side to maintain, and the other to dislodge; but darkness limited these efforts. Wednesday morning dawned and found the Turkish commander gloomy and taciturn, but wrathfully determined to recover the compromised points of his defense. Orders were given by Osman to Emin and Thahir Pashas to attack the lost hillock with twenty battalions. The fight began with the very first clear streaks of light in the sky, the Russians resisting all the more desperately because during the night they had managed to throw up rough ramparts of earth in reverse of our captured position. The Turks, nevertheless, gradually recovered line after line of the intrenchments, till at midday they were well lodged near the top of the eminence, the Russians still holding its wooded shoulder and also the redoubts on the ridges, in which spots the headquarter camp and other neighboring batteries fiercely shelled them with a precision costing them terrible sacrifices.

At 2 o'clock the Ottoman soldiers had got as far as the scrub, and fresh troops were being sent round to help them by attacking the Russians in the rear. The Muscovites, also largely reinforced, once and again drove back from the disputed redoubts their sturdy antagonists, who, however, on each occasion retired only to return with fresh cheers, till they stood firm at last under cover of the wood. At 3 o'clock the ferocious combat reached its culminating point, for stoutly as the Russians tried to hold their conquest, they were at last hurled out bloodily beyond rampart and trench, doing the utmost that courage permitted, but utterly unable to resist the indomitable resolve of the Osmanlis. About this time also two fresh battalions of our side came up in the rear of the wood, and when the bugles sounded clear above the thunder of the battle the notes of the Turkish charge—that never-to-be-forgotten cry of "Allah!" "Allah!"—echoed again along all our line, and Osman's men, sweeping forward at the top of their speed, thrust down the hill the last throngs of the lingering Russian resistance. The soldiers of the Czar, in a wild sauve qui peut, now flung away their arms and scampered down the incline, leaving their guns and everything belonging to them in the battery. The Turks, in the pursuit, strewed the glacis of the redoubts with flying Russians, and it seemed that those who escaped were saved chiefly by the energetic fire opened from the Russian batteries.

Osman's men captured here six cannon, including two which had been previously lost, as well as immense quantities of small arms and ammunition. I estimate the Muscovite loss in this second engagement on Wednesday as at least 5,000. I assure you that the long hill and the valley lying beneath it presented at this crisis a picture of human passions and human anguish perfectly indescribable for the fury and the horror displayed.

Thus Wednesday saw almost all the slight losses of Tuesday's fighting triumphantly repaired. On Thursday, and also during part of Friday, the broken enemy feebly and, as it were, formally, bombarded our headquarter-camp from the northeastern side, without any result.

It was on Saturday evening that I left Plevna. Several of the Pashas in Osman's army had been wounded in the fighting; but all of them, I believe, are doing well. More seriously hurt was Riza Bey, Osman's Chief Aid-de-Camp, by the explosion of a shell. Ali Ghalib Bey, also a Hungarian Colonel of the highest military capacity, was struck by a bullet in the head while leading his regiment, and Ibrahim Bey, commanding the northernmost redoubt, was struck by the splinter of a shell, while the Sultan's forces have, of course, lost many hundreds of killed and wounded, though the total relatively to the Russian sacrifices is small. The troops were in the highest spirits, every man of them feeling, seemingly, the most perfect confidence in the genius and fortune of his commander. When I left, strong reinforcements were moving into the defenses from the side of Orchanie.

But the sight of sights to which my thoughts recur—and to which they must ever recur with mingling admiration and horror as long as I live—is that two-fold spectacle of the flaming field of battle and of the awful results of it lying on the rounded hills of Bulgaria. As I came out of the improvised fortress so wonderfully created by Osman Pasha, and so superbly defended, I passed over the fighting-ground of the previous days on the Loftcha side. I limit my imagination as strictly as I can in expressing the opinion that the corpses lying still unburied there—principally Russians—numbered at least as many as 8,000. Dreadful by daylight, the aspect of that vast Golgotha was yet more awful under the light of the stars, a large part of the dead bodies amid which we picked our way lying naked in every conceivable position, with distorted limbs, with black and bloody faces on the grin, with clenched fists and glaring eyes, and some of them sitting bolt upright, their dead jaws dropped, and stiffened fingers grimly pointing. There were places where these victims lay in even lines, just—to repeat my *simile*—as swathes of grain lie in the cornfield. There were others where the ground was covered with single separate carcasses, as if a crowd of spectators at some out-of-door show had been suddenly struck dead where each man stood. Everywhere was evidence of the deadly nature of the musketry fire which the Turks had fed with the almost perfect weapon which has been put into their hands for this war. Along the incline of a large hill, right across both flanks of a wide valley, and far away again over another rise, dead Russians literally paved the ground which I crossed in leaving Plevna. Much the same overwhelming sight was to be witnessed on the northeastern side, and also in the other points where the Russian Generals hurled their brave but unfortunate rank and file recklessly against the very muzzles of the Ottoman rifles; till for sheer lack, at last, of more human blood to spill and squander, they had to desist from their cruel undertaking.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

JULES SIMON.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Jules Simon is suffering from a carbuncle. An operation resulted unfavorably, and his condition is precarious.

AGAIN ELECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sir John Bennett, twice elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheapside and rejected by the Court of Aldermen as a person unfit to discharge his duties, has again been elected.

BIG FRAUDS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A correspondent writes that the Midland Railroad has been defrauded in a gigantic and astonishing manner by some of its officers, holding positions of responsibility, in whom the utmost confidence was placed. The principal means by which the Company has been defrauded was by persons erecting private dwellings and other buildings, both for themselves and others, with the material and men belonging to the Company. Several delinquents are, it is said, in prison, and others will be arrested shortly.

THE ZOOLOOS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Insurrection appears to have broken out in one of the Zooloo Islands, as a telegram received at Madrid from Singapore announces the defeat of 2,000 insurgents by the Spanish troops.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—One hundred thousand pounds worth of bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New York.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

An alarm from Box 825 about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in a barn in the rear of No. 261 North Market street, owned by Peter Clark. The damage amounts to about $150; insured. A few minutes later fire was discovered in a barn in the rear of No. 121 Chestnut street, owned by Pat O'Neill, which was damaged to the extent of $80. No insurance. Still another fire in a barn in the rear of No. 54 White street, owned by Edward Coedy, was discovered about the same time, and this was damaged about $5. These three fires, in the same vicinity and at the same time, seem to indicate the work of incendiaries. A detective was put to work on the case yesterday, and though he has found enough to assure him that the fires were incendiary, he does not yet know sufficient to guarantee him in arresting any one.

The alarm from Box 269 at 2:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by sparks from a steam barge setting fire to a pile of shingles in the yard of Walkup & Merrill, corner of Lumber street and Stewart avenue. Damage trifling.

AT FRANKTON, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKTON, Ind., Oct. 3.—Our city was startled this morning at 4 o'clock by the cry of fire. All the business houses, livery stables, and several other buildings on the east side of Washington street were entirely destroyed. Several horses were burnt in the livery stable. Some goods were saved. The loss is estimated at $12,000. Believed to be the work of an incendiary, as the fire first broke out in the livery stable.

AT FRANKLIN, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—About 4 o'clock this morning the whole of one square in the business portion of Franklin, Ind., was burned. The fire originated in the livery stable in the rear of the Post-Office, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The buildings burned were all frame, and were occupied by the Post-Office; Kimerling & Co., druggists; John Townsend & Sons, dry goods; Hurst & Bro., hardware; J. W. Coviston & Co., druggists. Total loss estimated at $12,000 to $15,000.

AT KANKAKEE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 3.—This morning at 1 o'clock a fire destroyed the three-story frame building known as the Snideker carriage-shop building, owned by Charles Swydam, of Plainfield, and A. T. Bugbee's frame building, both unoccupied. No insurance.

AT SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 3.—The shingle-mill and salt-block of C. T. Brenner, at Saginaw City, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

A dwelling owned by B. McArdle also took fire and was damaged to the extent of $5,000. No insurance.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The car-house and stables of the Dry-Dock Railroad Company were burned early this morning. One hundred and eighty cars were destroyed, but the horses, it is believed, were all saved. The Company's loss is placed at $500,000.

AT JOPLIN, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—A fire in Joplin, Mo., early yesterday morning, destroyed a block of business houses on the west of Main street. Loss estimated at $20,000 to $25,000; insurance small.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund began its annual session to-day. There were present Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, President of the Board; Samuel Wetmore, Treasurer; the Rev. Barnes Sears, of Staunton, Va., General Agent; Chief-Justice Waite; the Hon. W. M. Evarts; Hamilton Fish; Col. Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts; the Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina; the Hon. A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia; G. W. Riggs, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia; Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana; and Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. A. The introductory address was delivered by Mr. Winthrop. The eleventh annual report was read by Dr. Sears, and the statement of the Treasurer submitted. Dr. Sears in his report reviewed the work of the last ten years, and compared the state of popular education in the Southern States with its condition when the Board entered upon the duties of its trust. In Virginia the amount furnished from the Peabody fund for the past year was $18,350; during the past ten years, $201,250. The amount awarded to North Carolina for the past year was $4,900; the past ten years, $81,600; South Carolina, last year, $4,300; during ten years, $27,650; Georgia, last year, $4,000; and $7,162 in all. Florida, last year, $6,500; ten years, $40,450. Alabama received in ten years $55,450; Mississippi, $58,575; to Louisiana $55,578 has been given. Texas received $18,600 from the fund; Arkansas, $60,600; Tennessee, $191,650, and West Virginia, $107,710.

CRIME.

GILMAN'S FORGERIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The excitement caused by the exposure of the forgeries of William C. Gilman was intensified to-day by the discovery that the stock of the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks had also been forged, and that several large institutions were heavy losers. The forgeries so far discovered aggregate $352,500, upon which Mr. Gilman raised $247,945. The belief that Mr. Gilman has committed suicide is generally credited in insurance and bank circles.

The principal losers were large corporations. Two money-lenders whose names are not yet known were reported as among the victims, one losing $28,000 and the other $20,000. The forgeries, it was found, began Jan. 26, 1876, scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company being altered from $50 to $5,000. At first Mr. Gilman operated slowly, but as business losses crowded on him he became bolder, and forgery became an almost everyday occurrence. He dealt largely in scrip of the New York Mutual Marine, Commercial Mutual, and Union Mutual Insurance Companies, but a full examination showed that the forgeries were strictly confined to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks.

The rumor that the United States Trust Company had been defrauded by Mr. Gilman proves to be false.

The losses are thus summed up as far as discoveries have been made:

	False Values.	*Net Loss.*
American Exchange Bank..	$ 87,320	$ 85,000
Commercial Insurance Company..........	110,000	70,000
Private loans..........	60,000	48,000
Talmage & Co..........	20,000	14,000
Three missing certificates...	30,000	20,000
Home Insurance Company..	20,000	5,000
Totals..........	$327,320	$242,000

To this must be added fifty-three shares of the American Exchange Bank which it is believed were raised to ten-fold, and have been hypothecated within 20 per cent of their face values. This would make the gross amount of forgeries $342,500, and the actual cash received by Mr. Gilman $247,940.

THE WAPAKONETA ROBBERY.

WAPAKONETA, O., Oct. 2.—A Trustee has been appointed in the interest of the creditors of Lewis Myers, defaulting Treasurer. His entire confession was given to-day, and the Treasury examination has now closed. The amount of the defalcation foots up to $27,155. Thus far the total cash realized in the hands of the County Commissioners is $14,190. The real estate levied on and mortgaged notes secured, placed on a cash basis, amounts to $15,100. The total amount secured beyond doubt is $29,290, securing the bondsmen against any loss except the $2,000 reward offered to Mr. Norris. J. F. Smith, who is now confined in jail on a charge of being an accomplice in the robbery, will make a bitter fight in the case, and expresses his confidence in being able to establish his innocence. There is, however, undoubted testimony that a $100 bill of the money, discovered under Smith's parlor carpet, is identified by a farmer as one paid by him to Myers for taxes. There is also proof that notes found on the person of Smith at the time of his arrest were in the county safe the day previous to the robbery.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 3.—A reputed case of kidnapping is creating a decided sensation here. On last Monday evening a man and woman passing through Sunny Side, a northern suburb, with a wagon, seized a buxom young girl and carried her away, the woman holding her while the man drove several miles. The girl was blindfolded, taken from the wagon, led into a house, and left in a small dark room for thirty-six hours without food or drink, and was set adrift at midnight last night, when she wandered to her home. This is her story, and she says she found her way home accidentally. Friends of the girl believe she was kidnapped by some one employed by Charlie Miller, the king of the demi-monde, and was released when the parties became alarmed at their work. Whether true or false, the girl's story promises to rid Burlington of one who can well be spared.

A FIENDISH TRAMP.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

PIQUA, O., Oct. 1.—On Sunday morning a tramp visited the residence of Mr. Hancock, in Shelby County, a few miles north of Piqua, and, finding the family absent with the exception of a daughter, aged 20, he brutally assaulted her and succeeded in violating her person. He then left, but returned in a short time and repeated his fiendish deed. The alarm was given shortly after, and the whole neighborhood turned out to hunt the villain. The party struck the trail of the fugitive near the city, and this afternoon succeeded in capturing him, but in some unaccountable way he succeeded in escaping them, and swimming the Miami River took refuge in a cornfield. His hiding-place is surrounded to-night by over 200 armed men, and it is the impression that he will be captured and very probably lynched, as his pursuers are terribly infuriated.

INDICTED.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 3.—It is understood the Grand Jury has indicted James F. Preston, Cashier of the suspended Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, for illegally disposing of the assets of the Company after it closed. Preston claims his motives were to protect the best friends of the institution.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—The Allegheny Savings Bank, the oldest bank in Allegheny City, suspended payment this morning. The following notice is posted on the door:

> The Directors of the Allegheny Savings Bank, being unable to convert its assets into money immediately, have deemed it proper to suspend payment. In addition to the assets of the bank, the stockholders are individually liable, and the Directors hope to pay all the depositors.

About this time last year a run was made on the bank, but the officers met all demands so promptly that the run soon ceased. It is ascertained that at the time of the run last year the deposits aggregated $1,312,000, but since that time they had been steadily reduced, and do not now exceed $501,000, of which amount about $100,000 belongs to the Directors and stockholders. In addition to this the bank owes secured debts to other banks and money borrowed on mortgages to the amount of $128,000. The assets, consisting largely of real estate, will aggregate $748,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Cape Cod Five-Cent Savings Bank at Harwich on Monday suspended till to-day, when a meeting of the officers was to be held. The Treasurer reports that the bank was never in better condition than before the run on Saturday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Steamships Herman and Erin, from New York, Leipzig, from Baltimore, Thames and Lake Megantic, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arrived, steamships Amerique, from Havre; Algeria, Liverpool; Victoria and State of Indiana, Glasgow; Elysia, London.

YELLOW FEVER.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 3.—No deaths from fever to-day. Six new cases. Most of the physicians are sick, and the city is in a more deplorable condition than at any time since the epidemic commenced.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the New York Democratic State Convention at Albany.

A Whole Day Wasted in Wrangling Over the Contested Delegations.

Tammany Wins, as Usual, After a Fierce Struggle.

Republican Stock in Ohio Generally Conceded to Be at a Premium.

Interview with George William Curtis on the Subject of the Rochester Eruction.

NEW YORK.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. D. B. Hill was made temporary Chairman.

A long and hot debate took place upon the question whether the Chairman of the Convention should appoint the Committee on Claims of Contesting Delegates. The Chairman is understood to favor the old ticket, and to be adverse to Tammany, which advocates the new ticket. Thus the struggle for supremacy between the two wings of the party commenced.

Finally a ballot was taken, resulting in the triumph of Tammany.

Recess.

Upon reassembling, the names of the members of the Committee on Contested Seats were announced, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Republican State Committee has elected John F. Smyth, of Albany, as Chairman.

OHIO.

CHANGE IN THE TIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—Up to the time that Judge West made his opening speech at Athens on the 25th of August, there were few, if any, Republicans who would express themselves as believing the State ticket could be elected this fall. The meeting at Athens in the afternoon and Marietta in the evening of that day were well attended, and the forcible manner in which Judge West spoke placed him at once in the front rank. His manner of speaking and his sharp and sarcastic compliments to Ewing and Pendleton, and his aggressive way of expressing contempt for a certain class of politicians, has had the effect of enlivening the campaign and creating more interest than it was believed could be created. In the early part of the season the Republicans appeared to take but little interest in politics, but now this all changed; instead of letting the Democrats have their own say as to what their majority should be, the Republicans have aroused themselves, and the indications are more favorable than in 1875 or '76 for a good Republican majority. The speeches of Gen. Garfield, Matthews, Sheridan, and others have been widely circulated and read and their meetings well attended. Reports received at headquarters are very encouraging. There are two or three points where the workingmen are well organized, and the Republicans are likely to have a falling off. One of these is Toledo; but the Democrats will not gain by the Republican loss. In the Mahoning Valley the miners have been paid particular attention to, and large gains are promised. The Tuscarawas Valley is also receiving attention. The Western Reserve counties, which were somewhat backward in indorsing the President's Southern policy, are now represented to be in full accord with it and the Civil-Service order; the usual Republican majority can be confidently counted on from that section of the State. This section, Gen. Beatty hoped to capture when he and eleven others organized the Anti-Hayes movement, and issued their proclamation. Where is the organization? Its followers have "straggled." Beatty himself has withdrawn from the public gaze, the "Literary Bureau" has been closed, and there's not a Democratic sheet in the State mean enough to refer to its death.

Men who have been through the State and observed closely, do not hesitate to say that a great many changes have taken place during the past thirty days. This report is received from salesmen, some of whom are Democrats. The large crops and a return of business activity have also had an effect. The Registration law which went into force last month will have a tendency to shut out a host of tramps and non-residents who have for years voted the Democratic ticket. Had the election taken place thirty days ago the Democrats would have doubtless carried the State by 10,000 to 15,000. At that time they claimed 30,000, but now there is a lack of the usual brag slang just before election; Democrats are not offering ten to five any more, and very little betting has thus far been done. There is less confidence on the part of the Democracy. Even a "thousand from Wood County wouldn't do much good."

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—It is obvious now to even the amateur observer that the chances of Democratic success in Ohio are like the assets of a broken savings bank,—entirely on paper, in reality nothing. If any evidence of this were needed, Thurman's effort in this city Monday night might be adduced. His mission was to perform the wedding ceremony of the Democracy and the Workingmen, but in fact he merely wrote the epitaph of one of the brightest hopes of the party that runs him. He demonstrated that he knew nothing whatever of the questions upon which the labor movement hinges, and, so far from converting the honest hob-nailed element to his views, he turned himself into a side-show for their amusement, and when they got tired of his trained tricks they left.

He made his first mistake when he called his listeners "The Cincinnati Workingmen's Party," which remark elicited feeble applause from the stand-bys and hearty hisses from the Workingmen. The next sally was that "The head of this ticket is a Mr. Bond, I believe, a lawyer." (More laughter and more hisses.) In ten minutes he emptied the hall, and then crawled away, satisfied with one thing at least,—that no fellow could undo what he had done.

The break from the Democratic ranks is heavy, and portends disaster next Tuesday. No one hitherto has yet felt competent to say from which of the two leading parties the Workingmen would draw the most. Certainly, as far as this section is concerned, it will be from the Democratic party. Last spring the Workingmen cast 3,600 votes in Cincinnati. They claim that this will be trebled, and some sanguine ones place the figures at 10,000. The vote of both old parties will be unusually light, and 43,000 will likely be about all the three together will poll. It may reach 48,000, but the apathy of the Democratic party, together with the effect of the Registry law, will produce a marked decrease.

Taking all things into consideration, the omens clearly seem to point to a Republican victory next Tuesday throughout the State. Locally, predictions are of course largely guesswork.

CURTIS.

A TALK WITH THE MAN WHO FOUGHT FOR HAYES IN ROCHESTER.

New York Sun, Oct. 1.

In the course of a pleasant conversation on various subjects, Mr. George William Curtis said: "I think Mr. Conkling has made a very great blunder, of course. The general policy indicated by Mr. Hayes is unquestionably the true policy of the future; and, therefore, as I regard the Republican party by its character and its composition as the party of the whole country, it is, in my opinion, the policy which that party ought to have adopted, and which its representatives in New York ought to have indorsed. A party, of course, is not a local or State organization: it is a national organization. Mr. Foster made that point in his speech. About Mr. Conkling's speech I shall say nothing, because it was directed at me personally. But it is a great fallacy to assume that because a party convention meets for the purpose of nominating local or State officers, it is therefore not to express itself on the subject of the principles upon which, as a party, it exists. It does not exist for State purposes, but for national purposes. I am not a Republican for the State of New York, but for the Union; and when I meet with other Republicans in my State my object is to express the principles and the policy which should govern the united action of the party. It is upon those principles and that policy, in a national aspect, that we invite, so far as the State is concerned, the support of our fellow-citizens. I say, therefore, that it is a great fallacy to hold that a State Convention has no business to express itself upon national matters. Moreover, except once every four years, when there is a Convention to nominate a President, the only way in which the views of a national party upon current questions and existing issues can be known is by the declaration of its local organizations. And now, when the action of Mr. Hayes is simply the carrying out, at his own discretion, of general instructions which he has received from the party, and a carrying out of the patriotic and independent sentiment of the country, it seemed to me very important for the Republican party to seize the moral advantage which would be derived from cordially approving his course. In other words, if the Republican party says that the hand which Mr. Hayes offers to the South is only his individual hand, and that their offer to the South is the continued offer of the bayonet, as was largely indicated by a speech of Mr. Lyman Tremain, which I did not hear, but have since seen reported, then, of course, it seems to me a very great mistake."

"Mr. Curtis, do you consider the idea of Civil-Service reform as sufficient in itself to base the Republican party upon in the future, if, as claimed, its chief original purposes are accomplished?" the visitor asked.

"It is a very important question of domestic administration, undoubtedly," was the reply; "but it is hardly to be described as in the broadest sense a measure of great political policy, and it is upon questions of great political policy that parties are constituted. The power of the officeholding class, however, under the present extended system of patronage, is such that in any dominant party, with the feeling that now exists in this country, there would always be an imminent threatening of trouble on that question; and I think, therefore, that it should be a cardinal point of administration."

"Do you think that the course adopted by the Convention in regard to Civil-Service reform is likely to injure the prospects of the Republican party?"

"No man who has a large acquaintance in various parts of the country can for a moment doubt that this question of Civil-Service reform is a vital question, and that not only the attitude in which the Republican party has been placed, but the position taken by the Convention, is an attitude that certainly threatens the indifference of a very large body of voters which we ought to have had with us. There are two classes who sympathize with the action that I took at Rochester—Republicans who hold in general the views that I expressed and who sincerely support the policy of the Administration, and then the class, which is a very large one, of independent voters, intelligent men, who would prefer, I think, to act with the Republicans, but only upon condition that the general policy of the President should be seen to be the policy of the party; and of course that body of men will be more or less alienated by the course taken by the Convention."

"It is charged that the anti-Hayes sentiment which the majority of the Convention represented was a manufactured sentiment, and that the Convention did not really represent the views of a majority of the Republicans of the State. Do you so regard it?"

"What I have observed in the newspapers, I think, was very evident in the Convention—and it was symbolic somewhat of the situation—that the hearty applause of Mr. Hayes came rather from the spectators in the audience than from the Convention itself. I think that may be considered a fair expression of opinion; because that was a chance, medley gathering, while the Convention was in great part very carefully constructed in the anti-Hayes interest."

"Do you think, then, that Mr. Hayes is gaining in popularity?"

"Oh, unquestionably. I think there is, with a difference, the same popular confidence in Mr. Hayes that there was in Mr. Lincoln, with what Mr. Lincoln used to call 'the plain people.' Of that I think there is no doubt whatever. And the misfortune of the controlling influences of such a Convention as that at Rochester is that they don't perceive soon enough the tendency of the popular sympathy."

"What does Mr. Conkling mean where he asks in his speech, 'Who are these men who in newspapers and elsewhere are cracking the whip over the Republicans now, and playing schoolmaster to the Republican party and its conscience and convictions?'"

"I presume he refers to certain articles in which I exercised the right of a public writer, as he does that of a public speaker, in recommending the course which I thought ought to be adopted by the Convention. The argument was, from a party point of view, that we could secure the largest vote by showing that we approved the endeavors—not the acts, but the endeavors—which the Administration was making to carry out our wishes as expressed in previous platforms. The nomination of Mr. Hayes was an indication that the Republican party was reconsidering some of the courses upon which it had entered. I think it was that fact that secured his election, and I wanted to deepen that desire and strengthen that feeling, because I believed it to be the true course for the party to pursue."

"How do you meet the question which has been frequently asked, as to where any warrant can be found in the Constitution for Mr. Hayes' order forbidding officeholders taking an active part in political affairs?"

"I have seen the assertion constantly made that it was unconstitutional, but I have not seen or heard anything to support the assertion. The President has the power of removal; and if, in his judgment, in the existing state of facts, this organized participation in politics necessarily incapacitates the officers for the proper discharge of their official duties, it is perfectly competent for him to say that such a participation will be hereafter considered a just reason for their removal. There is nothing unconstitutional in that. The President might say that if any man got drunk habitually it would be deemed a cause of removal; and it would be no argument for that man to say that he did not get drunk in the hours of his business; because the President would very properly reply that it was a habit which necessarily deteriorated his efficiency. The purpose of the President's order was that honesty and fidelity should govern the tenure of office, as Republican conventions have now for years declared. I say, therefore, that the President is not only taking a perfectly constitutional course, but he is taking a course that the Republican party has intrusted to his discretion."

"One more question, Mr. Curtis: Will you support the ticket nominated at Rochester?"

"You must excuse me from answering that question. I am editor of a paper myself, and shall say in it whatever I have to say on that subject, as occasion serves."

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—Returns from yesterday's election in this State are very tardy and meagre. Stone, for Judge of the Supreme Court, the nominee of both parties, is elected without opposition, there being no other nominees on the State ticket. The woman-suffrage movement was defeated. In Denver the Republicans elected Mr. Styles Mayor by thirty-one majority, and all else, except one Alderman in the Fifth Ward and the Coroner.

ST. LOUIS SCHOOL-BOARD ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Returns of the election yesterday for members of the Public School Board are not yet completed, but the indications are that six Democrats, eleven Republicans, six Independents, and five Workingmen are elected.

MISSOURI GREENBACKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—The State Greenback Convention met in Washington Hall this noon, and after listening to a speech by Britton Hill, of this city, adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon with a meagre showing of delegates, and elected F. J. Underwood, of Springfield, temporary Chairman, and A. M. St. John, of Carthage, temporary Secretary. Subsequently Britton A. Hill, of St. Louis, was chosen permanent President, and the election of other officers deferred till to-morrow.

The Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and another Committee to confer with the workingmen and with the Executive Committee of the State Grange now in session here, and invite them to unite in the deliberations of the Convention.

HOMELESS GIRLS.

A Refuge to Be Established for Them at Evanston.

The ladies composing the Board of Management of the Illinois Industrial Association held their first annual meeting yesterday morning in the Tremont House club-room. Mrs. E. L. Wardner, of Cairo, presided.

Mrs. Beveridge reported that at a committee meeting held on Tuesday last the opinion was expressed that it would be best to open the Home at once, if possible. They had received a proposition to rent the Soldiers' Home at South Evanston from this time to May 1, 1878, at a rent of $15 per month. The Home contains thirty-five beds, and the use of the furniture is included in the rent, with the option of purchase at the end of the term.

Mrs. Wardner gave an account of the genesis of the Association, which was an outgrowth of the Women's Centennial Association of Illinois. The object is to shelter, clothe, and educate young girls who have been left destitute. It is hoped that the Legislature may assist with an appropriation, in which case a school will be opened in the central part of the State. The Board of Managers is composed of the most prominent ladies in the State, and the higher officials are also members.

The Secretary reported a membership of thirty-four, thirty-two being annual members, subscribing $1 per annum, and two life-members who had each subscribed $25, making $82 in all received up to date. Twelve additional annual members were admitted, so the Association now has forty-six members in all.

The Corresponding Secretary read a number of letters from ladies resident in the different Congressional districts who had been chosen officers of the Association. Some declined the honor, but all expressed very friendly feelings toward the Association.

MRS. MYRA BRADWELL,

the Treasurer, reported that $502 remained on hand at the close of the Centennial work, and that $183.80 had been expended on account of traveling expenses, leaving a balance of $368.20.

The President called up the question of opening the school, and explained the offer made to rent the Soldiers' Home. They could accommodate about 100 children if additional beds and bedding were procured. After some discussion it was voted unanimously to rent the Home as proposed, and to open the school at the earliest possible date.

Mrs. Beveridge, on behalf of the Committee on the Taylor Fund, reported that said fund is not yet available. The Committee hope, however, to get a share of the money by making proper representations to the Trustees.

The afternoon session was devoted to the election of officers and committees: Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, of Chicago; Mrs. McAfee, Rockford; Mrs. J. K. Edsall, Dixon; Mrs. Clara Peters, Watseka; Mrs. D. B. Brown, Newton; Mrs. Dr. McLean, Du Quoin; and Mrs. McClerking, of Carlisle, were selected as Vice-Presidents to fill vacancies.

Mrs. W. P. Lynde, of Milwaukee, explained the operations of the Industrial School in that city. As a member of the State Board of Charities she had several years' experience of the School. She advised the managers to call upon parents and guardians who were unable or unwilling to pay towards the support of the children to sign a paper giving up their control over them. In regard to obtaining State aid, Mrs. Lynde advised the ladies not to give up the control of the proposed institution, but if possible to secure an appropriation.

The only further business of any importance transacted was the reduction of the number of Directors from sixteen to nine, and making the regular meetings of the Board semi-annual instead of quarterly, as heretofore. A motion to amend the constitution so as to allow the reception of girls "under 18," instead of "between 5 and 18" as provided, went over under the rule, and will probably come up for action at a special meeting to be held in January next.

RELIGIOUS.

MISSION WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3.—The meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Churches is going forward with unusual interest. Twenty-five hundred persons are in attendance. The Treasurer reported last evening a debt of $48,000. This evening in the midst of the exercises, ex-Gov. John B. Paige, of Vermont, unexpectedly, without consultation proposed that they make up the deficiency on the spot. Amid the greatest enthusiasm the entire amount was subscribed in sixty minutes. The largest donors were Gov. Paige, $5,000; the Hon. William E. Dodge, $5,000; the Fairbankses, St. Johnsbury, $4,000; George H. Corliss, Providence, $2,000; with several subscriptions of $1,000, some of the donors being ladies. Two thousand one hundred dollars were raised at the overflow meeting at Beneficent Church, to which Gov. Paige was sent by the audience. The announcement of the last $500 was received with the wildest cheers. The meeting closed with singing the praise of God, and a prayer of thanksgiving by the Rev. Moses Smith, of Jackson, Mich.

To the Western Associated Press.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3.—The American Board of Foreign Missions met in annual session to-day. After religious services, the Rev. Dr. Alden, the Home Secretary of the Board, read a paper on the question, "Shall We Have a Missionary Revival?" urging the dissemination of the Gospel in unevangelical lands. Committees were then appointed. The Rev. Dr. Clark, Foreign Secretary of the Board, delivered an address on the claims of the unevangelized on Christian churches, and the Rev. Mr. Behrend made an address on "The Missionary Problem and Its Solution."

The Rev. S. C. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College, made a report from the Committee on the Home Department, which stated that the expenditures last year were $17,000 more than the appropriation, and the total debt for the past two years was $48,000. In view of the reviving prosperity of the country and the revival of spirit among the churches, the Committee recommended that the churches be asked for a full appropriation of $500,000, and offered resolutions to that effect.

On motion of ex-Gov. Paige, of Vermont, it was resolved to raise money for the payment of the debt at once. Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars was collected in a few minutes, and a message was sent to the Beneficent Church, where services were also being held. They returned $2,093, and the balance was soon raised in the music-hall amid cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs, and great enthusiasm.

The Rev. Julius H. Seelye made an address on the claim of the unevangelized upon the church. Adjourned.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—The triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States opened this morning at Trinity Church, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The body of the church was reserved for the delegates,—four clergymen and four laymen from each of the forty-five dioceses of the country. There were also over 200 clergymen and theological students present.

At about 11 o'clock the Bishops—nearly sixty in number—entered, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, whose date of consecration is 1832, heading the procession, and Bishop Perry, of Iowa, closing it. The services were most impressive. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, preached the sermon.

There are two bodies in the Convention—the House of Bishops, fifty-eight in number, Bishop Smith presiding, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The former meet in Trinity Chapel, and the sessions will be private; the latter meet in Emmanuel Church, and its proceedings will be public.

After the session of the Bishops, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies met for organization, Dr. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, being elected President on the second ballot. The Rev. Charles L. Hutchins was elected Secretary. The election of Vice-President was postponed.

A committee was appointed to inform the House of Bishops that the House of Deputies was duly organized.

Adjourned.

SUMNER AND GRANT.

A Card from Col. Forney Concerning the Quarrel Between the President and the Chairman of Foreign Relations in 1872 Over the San Domingo Business—A Glowing Tribute to Sumner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Col. Forney says, in the *Press* this morning, over his own signature: "The statement concerning President Grant's talk with Sumner about San Domingo is true as far as it goes, but the omitted fact is that both President Grant and myself believed that Mr. Sumner intended to support the San Domingo scheme after the conversation here referred to. I wrote in that belief in my paper, the Washington *Daily Chronicle*, on the Sunday night when I left Mr. Sumner's house, after the interview, and continued to do so in that paper and the *Press*. The President called on me, when Mr. Sumner subsequently attacked the San Domingo project, for my opinion of his understanding with the Senator, and I sustained Gen. Grant's view over my own name, but this did not produce any difference in my relations with Mr. Sumner. He simply explained that he had been misunderstood by both of us, and we remained as intimate as ever. That explanation ought to have been sufficient for Gen. Grant, as I more than once said to him. There was no bad faith about Sumner's course. I thought, with the President, that he had agreed to support the San Domingo acquisition, but Mr. Sumner took the ground that he had only consented to consider the subject. With a little more moderation on both sides, the two men could have been reconciled, but they were controlled, especially Gen. Grant, by some politicians who wanted to produce a rupture between the President and the Senator. I tried to compose the trouble, but failed. The quarrel had gone too far. It is not pleasant to reopen these wounds, now that the grave has closed over the illustrious Senator, but I solemnly believe that there never lived a purer, better, or more truthful man than Charles Sumner. He had his faults, but he never violated a promise, deserted a friend, or uttered a falsehood."

CLEM'S GANG.

Practical Beginning of the Trial of the Ring Commissioners.

An Interminable Discussion Over the Production of Forsythe's Books.

The Case Against That Person Finally Nolle Prossed.

The trial of County Commissioners McCaffrey and Carroll, ex-Commissioner Johnson, Contractor Sweetzer and Carpenter, Forsythe & Co.'s shipping clerk, under an indictment charging them with conspiracy to rob Cook County, began in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but the day was given up mainly to arguments, and little real progress was made. The battle between the prosecution and the defense is a bitter one, and promises to last a long time,—at least ten days. The attendance was about the same as on previous days, and there seems to be considerable interest in the case.

State's Attorney Mills opened for the prosecution. He said to the jury that several days had been occupied in getting them together. Unusual pains had been taken to get a jury of fair, impartial, and intelligent men who would protect the community not only from crimes of the common sort, but from crimes of greater magnitude, committed by men belonging to the higher walks of life—men in social and political station—in whom the people had had confidence. He believed that the community looked upon the jury as genuine, true, and fearless men,—men who, having formed a conclusion, would not be afraid to speak it; and he ventured the prophecy that the people would be satisfied with their verdict. He believed that they would be convinced by the evidence beyond any possibility of a doubt of a reasonable character that the accused were guilty. The case was a very important one, involving not simple larceny, but larceny of almost unlimited character, and of such a dangerous kind that it was almost

IMPOSSIBLE TO PUNISH THE CRIME.

The indictment alleged a conspiracy on the part of McCaffrey, Johnson, Carroll, Sweetzer, Carpenter, O'Donnell, Periolat, and Kimberley to defraud the County of Cook out of large quantities of merchandise,—groceries, dry goods, meats, lard, etc. Periolat had taken a change of venue, and Kimberley was not on trial. Carroll and McCaffrey were now members of the County Board. The Poor-House and Insane Asylum were under the control of Kimberley, he having been appointed by the Board. It was his duty to see that the paupers and insane people were properly cared for. The supplies were furnished by contractors. When Kimberley wanted anything he made out a requisition, and it went to the Committee on Public Charities, of which John McCaffrey was Chairman. They had power to cut down or raise the quantities called for. When it was reported back to the Board final action was taken. The requisition being approved, a copy was handed to Kimberley. It would appear in evidence that among the other contractors were Periolat, James Forsythe & Co., Hogan, Christoph, Carpenter and Beardsley, all employes or members of the firm of Forsythe & Co. Not only had these men contracts for the articles dealt in by that firm, but for hats and caps, bedding, furniture,—everything needed by the people at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. The prosecution would probably not be allowed to go into the question of how the contracts were obtained, or to account, in a truthful way, for all the contracts being absorbed by a little coterie of men in a store on South Water street, however singular, and peculiar, and suggestive that fact might seem. Kimberley took the requisition to the store and handed it to Periolat, the main man in the establishment. He did not fill the order, but, instead of sending all that was called for, held back a large part of the goods. All, however, were charged for, and the bill, although false and fraudulent, was approved by the County Board and ordered to be paid, and thus was the Treasury robbed. No questions were asked in the Board. Forsythe & Co. kept an account of the profit on the goods held back, not a regular ledger account, but a memorandum, showing their dealings with Kimberley, called the "K" account. Before the contracts were let, no member of the County Board had any dealings with the firm, but during their pendency different Commissioners began to know Forsythe & Co. That store became their headquarters. But subsequently an institution was established on Dearborn street—a club-room—under the auspices of Periolat, and it became

THEIR PLACE OF RESORT.

And they procured supplies for their families from Forsythe & Co. Were the bills paid? It might appear in evidence that at the time a Grand Jury began an investigation certain Commissioners hurried down and paid their accounts. The reason was very clear. Though the accounts were balanced, and no charges actually remained against them on the books, yet they were balanced by being charged against the "K" account. The money was never actually paid. In this lay the conspiracy: The goods held back from the county were credited to the "K" account, and the goods obtained by the Commissioners were charged to them but were paid for by the "K" account. The question arose, Why should these men obtain supplies from contractors without paying for them? Why were these large amounts distributed among them, for they received not only goods but money? Although the cash was not charged in their individual accounts, it was credited in the "K" account. It would be shown that one of the defendants received a package of $500. As to the manner of proving these facts, most of the evidence would be circumstantial; but there would also be the full, complete, and explaining confessions of two of the conspirators,—Kimberley and Carpenter.

Referring to the contract of O'Donnell, Mr. Mills said Sweetzer was a sub-contractor under him, and shared with him the secrets of the conspiracy, whose existence he had confessed. These men were making no money on meat at 5 cents a pound, and wanted an increase. The Board did not desire to make a new contract, so it was arranged that they should hold back certain quantities of meat, so that for what was actually furnished they should practically get seven cents a pound.

Attention was then called to the claim which would be made by the defense,—that Kimberley had told two stories. It was a fact. But he had told the true story of the conspiracy and unfolded the whole nefarious business, and what he would say to the jury would present every appearance of truth and candor. His was no made-up story. He would be surrounded by innumerable corroborating circumstances which, with his statement, would make a whole that never could be overthrown by sarcasm or the attacks that might be made upon him.

In conclusion, the State's Attorney asked the jury to look at the case as honest men, to consider all the facts, and decide it as they would one of the questions in daily life, according to their best judgment.

TO WORK.

Counsel for defense, after consultation, waived their opening.

State's Attorney Mills said that on the 25th of September a subpœna duces tecum had been served on James Forsythe, commanding him to bring into court certain books, especially that containing the "K" account. Mr. Forsythe was present but the books were not, and Mr. Mills asked for an order requiring him to bring in the books at once, as they were most essential to the prosecution.

The Court inquired if the counsel represented Mr. Forsythe.

Mr. Sidney Smith replied that they all did.

The Court desired to know what they had to say about the application.

Mr. Smith said that the Court could see that one of the elements upon which the prosecution claimed to make out the crime charged was the transactions of Forsythe & Co., and, moreover, that they expected to make material use of the firm's books. Forsythe was one of the defendants.

State's Attorney Mills—In this case?

Mr. Smith went on to say that Forsythe was one of the defendants in two of five indictments alleging conspiracy. He had taken counsel, and had been advised, after a full examination of authorities, that he was not bound to produce his books, and therefore declined to produce them on the elementary principle that no man was bound to accuse himself. He (Forsythe) took the position without reference to the fact that he had been indicted, because it was not necessary that he should be indicted for an offense in order to put himself under the privilege. It was sufficient to say that the books might form a link in the chain of circumstances tending to criminate him and the other members of the firm. There was an abundance of authorities on the point.

Mr. Storrs stated that the general principle that a man was not bound to testify to matters which would criminate himself where an indictment was pending or might be found against him was well; but that was not in issue so far as this application was concerned. A subpœna had been issued to Forsythe as a witness, directing him to bring in certain books and papers. It was admitted that they were in his possession, and the simple question was whether he as a witness should obey the mandate of the Court. The question could not be presented at this stage, but the defense was anticipating a question which might arise—whether

HE WOULD CRIMINATE HIMSELF,

or whether he would be criminated if the books themselves were introduced? That question could not possibly come up until the books were offered in evidence. And then there must be something else to exclude them, or such portions of them as the prosecution desired to use, than the mere statement of the counsel that they would criminate the witness who was examined concerning them. What was wanted was the books in obedience to the subpœna. They would be offered in evidence in proper shape and in legitimate season. When they were thus offered, Forsythe must show to the satisfaction of the Court that their admission would tend either to disgrace or criminate him. If his Honor desired authorities on this branch of the application a little time would be required to produce them.

After some talk, it was decided to take a recess for an hour and a quarter.

Mr. Mills notified the defense of three additional witnesses, whose names were not on the indictment,—George Buckley, J. W. Doan, and J. W. Sheahan.

Mr. Reed conceded that, although the statute required the prosecution to indorse on the back of the indictment all the names of witnesses, under the construction of the Supreme Court, it was settled that others might be called; but it had never been held that that might be done after the jury had been impaneled and the opening statement made, when the witnesses were known to the prosecution prior to that time. It had only been done to his knowledge once or twice in twelve years, and then because something was discovered in the court-room after trial had begun.

The objection of the defense was overruled, and exception taken.

Upon reassembling at 1 o'clock, State's-Attorney Mills submitted that the only question involved was whether the subpœna should be obeyed. The question as to the right to introduce the books as evidence was one that might arise hereafter.

THE COURT ASKED

if any point was made as to the question whether the books ought to be brought into court. He supposed Mr. Forsythe wouldn't care whether the books were in his house or in court, as long as the prosecution could not see them. The question as to whether the prosecution had a right to see the books before going further was a very different one.

State's-Attorney Mills desired the books brought into court, and quoted an authority to show that a subpœna duces tecum was compulsory.

Mr. Smith did not dispute that.

Mr. Mills said the subpœna should be obeyed.

The Court understood the position of the defense, to be that they could not be compelled to let the prosecution see the books. The question was whether they had a right to see them.

Mr. Mills remarked that he did not advance that question now.

The Court said that Forsythe was not obliged to bring the books in if the prosecution had no right to see them. He had no right to make an order to bring them in merely because the prosecution had issued a subpœna for them. The prosecution could not compel the defense to do something which clearly the prosecution had no right to insist upon.

Mr. Storrs then proposed to put Forsythe on the stand and have a witness.

Mr. Smith said the books had been placed in the hands of his attorneys.

Mr. Reed remarked that they were in his vault.

JAMES FORSYTHE

was then called and sworn: I am doing nothing now. In 1874, '75, and '76 I was in the wholesale grocery business. My store was at No. 97 and 99 South Water street. The firm was James Forsythe & Co. Periolat was with me for several years. Andrew Hogan, I think, was in my employ. He was a porter. That was in 1874, '75, and '76. I know William Christoph. He was in my employ as a kind of collector and bill clerk. Charles H. Carpenter was my shipping and receiving clerk. Beardsley was my cashier and bookkeeper. I do not know that a man named Creary was in my employ. During those years we dealt in groceries, not in hats and caps, bedding, or furniture. The second bookkeeper was John McClevy. Christoph kept them awhile; so did my son. I knew Carroll several years ago. I did not know Johnson until I came into court. My books, I presume, are now in the hands of my attorneys. I sent them to them about a week ago—about the time the subpœna duces tecum was served on me; it might have been after it was served. I do not know what books they were. The books were produced before the Grand Jury by Beardsley. I do not know their contents—not all of them—but do perhaps of portions. I do not recollect whether there was an account with Johnson.

Q.—Did you ever see the "K" account. A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—On what ground? A.—On the ground that they are my books, and might criminate myself.

Q.—Did you have any part in making the so-called "K" account? A.—I did not, if there was such an account.

Witness also declined to answer the following questions on the ground mentioned:

Q.—Did you have anything to do with that account? Did you know anything about it at the time it was being made? Did you ever see the account? Who kept that account?

Q.—Were you before the Grand Jury? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you promised immunity as a foundation upon which your testimony was based? A.—The first time.

Q.—Were you before the Grand Jury more than once? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you testify on the second occasion under that promise of immunity? A.—I didn't suppose another was necessary. I supposed it held over.

Q.—You were promised immunity from prosecution on account of this conspiracy? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who made you that promise? A.—Mr. Reed knows as well as I do. He was Prosecuting-Attorney. The Judge, I believe.

Q.—Were you not sworn on the trial? A.—I don't remember being sworn.

Q.—Did you testify before the Grand Jury? Objected to.

MR. STOORS THEN OFFERED

in evidence the order of the Court granting immunity to Forsythe as a condition of his testifying.

Mr. Reed urged that no law authorized such an order to be made or allowed it to be entered in relation to a case such as the one pending. Therefore the evidence was immaterial.

The Court was about to give a decision, when Mr. Storrs stated that he desired to present the question squarely without reference to the statute in relation to bribery, under which the immunity was granted. He insisted that the prosecution had now the right to call not only from the witness for the production of the books and papers which he had been subpœnaed to produce, but also to demand from him a statement of every fact relating to the subject-matter of the indictment. The proposition was not founded upon the bribery section of the statute, and had no earthly relation to it, and he did not claim that the proposition derived any force from it, although it might by a sort of side light. The witness, if he was to be privileged from answering at all, was to be privileged from answering necessarily on the ground (because that was the ground upon which he had placed it) that the answers might, or might tend to, criminate himself with reference to the particular matters about which he was questioned. If the answers of the witness could by any possibility criminate him, the objection went for nothing, and the witness should be compelled to testify. In the absence of any statute whatever upon the subject, there resided in all courts, by the common law, power to throw a shield of immunity over parties to a crime, and when given to a witness he could

NOT POSSIBLY CRIMINATE HIMSELF

because he was shielded from the consequences of the crime concerning which he testified.

Mr. Swett—Can you make a man a witness by promising him immunity?

Mr. Storrs—Certainly.

Mr. Reed—Where a man is not willing?

Mr. Storrs—Yes, if promised immunity by the proper authorities he can be compelled to testify. It had been so held. He claimed that the prosecution had a right to prove that Forsythe was required to testify and did testify before the Grand Jury concerning the very matters upon which he was now interrogated, and that the order released him from all liability, and brought him directly within the rule laid down in Greenleaf, that, if testimony could not be used against the witness, he was not privileged. It made no difference how a man was exempted, because, if the power resided in the Court, without the interposition of statute, to relieve a party from punishment in the event he should give his testimony, and he did give it under that kind of an assurance, and an order was made, then all liability for the offense was wiped out just as completely as if the statute had interposed. All there was to the question then was whether Forsythe was in a position where he could by any earthly possibility be prosecuted or punished by reason of anything he might say upon the stand with regard to the "K" account. If he were in such a position, Mr. Storrs contended that he should be made to testify.

The Court said the question with him was, whether, in order to give the prosecution the benefit of a rule, it was not necessary they should fall within the bribery statute. The order of immunity might be broad enough, taken in connection with the statute, to give the right to ask the questions. If by the order the Court simply said, "You shall not be harmed in consequence of anything you say before the Grand Jury," he supposed that would be sufficient to

PREVENT HIS BEING HARMED

in consequence of what he might there say. Had the Court the right to make an order which amounted to a pardon of crime generally?

Mr. Storrs answered "Yes." The order read, "Be released from all liability to be prosecuted or punished on account of any matter to which he might be required to testify before said Grand Jury." There was an abundance of authority to show the inherent common-law power of the Court to protect a witness from prosecution on account of the matter concerning which he testified. And the witness could plead the immunity in bar. He desired to ask Mr. Forsythe another question.

Q.—Did you testify before the Grand Jury concerning the "K" account? A—I decline to answer.

The Court said the question in his mind was whether the order was broad enough to shield the witness from prosecution for an offense different from that which the Grand Jury was making inquiry—forgery, murder, etc.

Mr. Storrs argued that the statute released him from all liability on account of any matter concerning which he might be examined before a Grand Jury or a petit jury.

Mr. Sidney Smith urged that Mr. Forsythe was in two indictments for conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses. He was called as a witness in the trial of one in which he was not named for the purpose of establishing its allegations, and it was proposed to ask him questions which tended to criminate himself. He claimed that the immunity order could not be construed so as to exempt Forsythe from prosecution for any offense which the Grand Jury saw fit to inquire, because it referred only to bribery, the subject under investigation. By and by the two indictments would rise up to plague him. No one could pretend

THAT HE COULD PLEAD THAT ORDER,

made in a case of bribery in a case of obtaining money under false pretenses, the two offenses being entirely different. If so, a man might claim to be exempt from all the crimes in the calendar.

Mr. Swett contended that the effect of the order was to protect the witness in the Grand Jury room, and, having protected him for his testimony there, it became functus officio. The present was a new proceeding. Could the order there protect Forsythe here?

Mr. Storrs, in reply, said no effort would be made to convict Forsythe under any statement he might make in court, or under any statement which he had made before the Grand Jury. The question was, having been indicted for conspiracy instead of bribery, whether any court could punish him on account of any matters concerning which he had testified in that investigation? Could the plea of privilege be interposed? the plea being that the testimony called for from him would tend to criminate him, when he had been by an order of the Court, under a statute, absolutely relieved from any prosecution concerning the matter upon which he was called to testify? He claimed not. If it were a fact that it would be impossible to prosecute and punish Forsythe for conspiracy, the single question remained, Could the plea of privilege be interposed? Mr. Storrs then devoted a little time to the point as to whether immunity was a perfect plea against all prosecution? asserting that it was, and supporting his position with authorities.

The Court did not think, under the bribery statute, it would do for the people to call Forsythe as a witness, get that order entered, and then call upon him for information, and require him to produce his books, which might furnish evidence in the bribery matter and perhaps in other matters that

MIGHT CRIMINATE HIMSELF.

The prosecution insist upon the books being produced to obtain evidence as to the bribery matter; he produces them, and then they take those books and, on the strength of them and other matters in connection therewith which they may have, they indict him for conspiracy with other persons? He did not believe the prosecution could ever convict Forsythe of conspiracy, if it appeared clearly that they used that statute and that order of the Court as a means to get from him information, documentary or otherwise, in support of a charge of conspiracy, although they might not have the idea of conspiracy in mind or have known what evidence they might get from the books. It would be a fraud and an injustice. There should be no doubt about his exemption. The fact that he had been indicted indicated that the prosecuting officer did not think he was exempt by reason of anything he had said before the Grand Jury. If he were called before the Grand Jury and testified upon subjects which the prosecution now sought to question him, and by reason of his testimony was exempt from punishment, he should never have been indicted. If he allowed the exemption of Forsythe, he wanted it to appear clearly that he had been so exempted before the Grand Jury that he could not be punished in reference to the matter which was now in question. Whether the prosecution had a right to prove that by himself was questionable.

Mr. Storrs said there was no difficulty about making the proof, and he did not care to press Forsythe. His indictment was clearly wrong, and a nolle ought to be entered.

STATE'S ATTORNEY MILLS

remarked that that disposition would be made of it.

Mr. Storrs said that Forsythe was entitled to all the benefits which the order of immunity gave him. As the witnesses to prove what he swore to before the Grand Jury were not present, the matter would be dropped for the present.

JOHN COMISKEY

was then put on the stand and testified as follows: Am Deputy County Clerk, and keep the records of the County Board. [He produced them.] Since December, 1874, Carroll, Johnson, and McCaffrey have been members of the Committee on Public Charities. Carroll and McCaffrey are members of it now.

The State's Attorney offered in evidence the contracts between the county and Periolat, Carpenter, Hagan, McClevey, Christoph, Crarey, and O'Donnell for groceries, meat, bedding, etc.

The signatures on the documents, except those of Carpenter, were identified by Jerome G. Beardsley.

The defense objected to them on the ground of immateriality, but the Court admitted them, they being referred to in the bill of particulars, and Mr. Storrs promising to prove that supplies were furnished by the parties under them.

Mr. Mills then proposed to offer in evidence an armful of requisitions for various articles, and asked the defense to admit them without proving each one. But "the other side wouldn't consent," so they were held in abeyance.

It will take nearly a day to go through this pile of papers.

There being no witnesses on hand who could be examined at this stage, the court, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until this morning.

THE PORK-PACKERS.

Their National Convention at Keokuk, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 3.—The National Convention of Pork-Packers and Curers met in this city this morning at 11 o'clock. Delegates were present from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Maryland, Ohio, and Louisiana. M. McEnnis, of St. Louis, was chosen temporary Secretary. Mayor Irwin delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by the temporary Chairman. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Business and Resolutions, the Convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

On reassembling, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George B. Smyth, of Iowa; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Smith of Illinois, Luther Parker of Ohio, Gen. J. M. Tuttle of Iowa, J. E. Boyd of Nebraska, George Bayna of Missouri, and M. Schwabacher of Louisiana; Secretary, Charles B. Murray, of Ohio; Assistant Secretary, H. B. Louderman, of Missouri. The report was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Rule 3 be stricken from the general rules.

Resolved, That the rules and regulations adopted by the Convention at Indianapolis and now in force, except Rule 3, be adopted.

Resolved, That the adulteration of lard and the use of damaged or unclean grease in refining is a practice damaging to the trade and worthy the notice of the sanitary authorities in all our cities.

The first and third resolutions elicited very warm discussions, which occupied nearly the entire afternoon. Rule 3, referred to, is the one which provides that pork products packed between Nov. 1 and March 1 shall alone be classed as standard. No other business of importance was transacted, and at 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

This evening a banquet was given to the delegates by the Pork-Packers' Association and citizens of Keokuk, which was quite a brilliant affair. Toasts were responded to by local speakers, and by delegates from different States.

A LITTLE COMET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, received the following cablegram to-day: "A comet was discovered by Tempel at Florence, Oct. 2, right ascension 23 hours 51 minutes, declination south 10 degrees and 19 minutes, daily motion 90 minutes toward the southward. The comet has a small, bright tail."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acme, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,

MRS. C. KRAPF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,

EBERBACH & CO.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings and Flutterings at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

REMONETIZE SILVER.

Thirty-two Good Reasons Why It Should Be Done.

How to Make Specie-Resumption Practicable, Fair, and Popular.

Cincinnati Commercial.

There is very little that is new in the silver discussion as carried on in the Eastern journals. The New York *World* has been giving the subject some of the attention its importance demands, and has displayed a good deal of general intelligence relating to it; but in the leader of that paper of Saturday we find this:

> It cannot be denied that if all of the dozen nations which now employ only gold in their coinage formed an international combination, capable of maintaining silver and gold in simultaneous, concurrent, and promiscuous circulation as money, the probabilities of a stable ratio between the two metals would be increased even if silver did not return to its old price. But we have nowhere heard that the silver agitators in this country propose to await the formation of such a combination, or a return by the nations comprising the Latin Convention to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver. On the contrary, we have understood it to be true that the silver men in the last House of Representatives refused to adopt the resolution of the Senate asking the President to invite the Great Powers to unite with the United States in such an international effort. When such a Congress of Nations is held, and it agrees to accept a double standard and decides upon a ratio of relative value of silver to gold, which shall make that standard really double and not merely alternative, we shall certainly not have occasion to protest, as we now do, against an attempt by our own Congress to coin a silver piece and declare its value to be one dollar, when it is in reality only eighty-eight or ninety-two hundredths of a dollar.

We submit to the consideration of the editor of the *World* the following points:

1. If we wait for other nations to act with us, nothing will be done.

2. The demonetization of silver in this country took place without a public demand for it, and the people were for years in ignorance of the fact.

3. This demonetization occurred when the aggregate of indebtness in this country was extremely large,—larger, indeed, at home and abroad, than the money obligations of any other people.

4. The mass of debts was chiefly contracted during the suspension of specie payments, and the demonetization of silver occurred in the same period.

5. When we suspended, the specie basis was gold and silver. The two metals remained the measure of money until some years after the termination of the War. The use of the greenback did not disestablish the double standard.

6. There was in no sense an appeal to the people whether they would have the money measure changed; whether they would exchange the double (gold and silver) for the single (gold) standard.

7. On the contrary, the legislation making the change was concealed in obscure sections of two voluminous acts, neither expressing the thing to be done.

8. A time for the resumption of specie payments has been fixed—fifteen months from this day.

9. The condition of the country is favorable to carrying out the policy of resumption; the balance of trade is in our favor; the value of the Government's promises to pay are within 3 per cent of the gold standard.

10. It is the true silver policy to aid resumption by the remonetization of that metal. We contend that this would complete the preparation for resumption.

11. Public justice requires the use of silver in the coinage; demands that debts that were negotiated payable in gold and silver should be paid in gold and silver; and it is clear that payment forced in gold alone would be inequitable and extortionate.

12. Silver must be added to gold that we may resume on the old specie basis, and have the old money measure. Fair dealing cannot be had without the double standard. The debts were measured by that standard when they were made, and they must be measured by it when they are paid.

13. The only important question that could arise in a Congress of Nations would be whether silver should be abolished as money, and if that proposition was negatived, what the ratio between silver and gold should be.

14. The abolishment of silver as money would be a world-wide calamity. The representatives of the United States should not even debate that question.

15. In the present circumstances we are of opinion the true ratio between silver and gold is that of the United States—16 to 1.

16. It is plainly our policy to remonetize silver at that ratio to gold. The other nations must follow us. If we enter boldly upon our course they will hasten to be with us.

17. If the other nations want a congress, let them call it. Our position—having demonetized silver through the agency of a secret and sinister policy of experts, and without popular requirement or information—would be an extremely absurd one if we called in other people to assist us to avoid the responsibility and loss of our own heedlessness.

18. We must remonetize silver, not only as an act of justice to our own people, but to redeem ourselves from the contempt of the world, that in our present position is due us, for there is no attitude more contemptible than that of inability through cowardice to resent our wrongs and assert our rights.

19. The great thing next to the preservation of the hair lines of all contracts is the reestablishment of the old-yard stick (thirty-six inches) in money—the gold and silver dollar.

20. The gold dollar measure is according to existing laws, but it is not the true measure. It was imposed upon the people, is unfair to the people, and the use of it in the discussion of this question as fixing the value of silver is a wrong, a mockery, and an insult.

21. Gold resumption will not take place. The only possible specie resumption is that of *gold and silver*—or resumption in the metals that were employed when we suspended.

22. The wrong of submission to gold resumption, even if it were possible, is so obvious that it is unwise to give it consideration. The thought has a tinge of treason.

23 If the gold men persist in their warfare against silver they become the allies of the Greenbackers.

24. The defeat of silver would be the defeat of gold also.

25. Resumption in gold and silver would give us the old measure and be fair for all. It would conform with exactness to the vast majority of contracts. It would be for the greatest good of the greatest number. With gold and silver both to stand upon, specie resumption would be maintained for all time. The experience of the country in financiering would aid to insure this result; and the specie basis would be ample for an adequate currency. Without the use of silver the basis would be inadequate.

26. Why should the prospect of placing silver and gold again in co-operation excite alarms? It is the old standard we would set up. It is the silver dollar of Hamilton and Jefferson that we would restore. We do not urge a novelty upon the country. It is the old and well-approved order of things we would revive. It is the ancient dollar, the original unit of value, that we would return to its historic usefulness and time-honored dignity.

27. We are the debtor nation of the earth. We are the great producers of silver. Why should we demonetize our own money in which the debts indisputably were payable when contracted?

28. If gold is the favorite metal in Europe, silver is the favorite money metal in Asia. We are between the two, with a front upon either ocean, and there is geographical fitness as well as commercial harmony in upholding upon this continent the ancient standard of the yellow and the white precious metals that for thousands of years have been the money of the world.

29. It would be madness in us, the great debtor nation, to follow the example of England, the great creditor nation, and assume the single standard, for our greatest interests and our position, historical and physical, moral and material, are opposed to the system of restriction that standard represents.

30. France is the nation whose finances are conducted upon the most scientific principles and with conservative care. If we cannot maintain the double standard as she does, we shall not follow the example of England and Germany, but it will be our fate to drift into the paper-money system with all its costly weaknesses, like Russia, Austria, and Brazil.

31. The true doctrine is: Restore the old money measure, the old gold and silver scale—because it is right—because it would be fair play for all the people—because by this means only we can speedily and justly resume specie payments, and give the people the equal advantages of the metallic measurement of values and the certainty of stability there is in a convertible currency.

32. Remonetization for resumption is the true and ringing motto of the silver advocate. No political party has had the courage to adopt it, but the people are pushing it irrespective of party, independently and irresistibly.

Chinese Inhumanity.

Eureka (Nev.) Republican.

A Chinawoman was discovered this morning in the old jail in Lower Chinatown in a dying condition. Her discovery was owing to the fact that she had been cooped up there to be starved to death, but owing to her wonderful tenacity of life she has outlived the time set for her death, and breathes a virtual living corpse. She lies on a pile of filthy rags, half nude, her body emaciated to a mere skeleton, mouth open, surrounded by the pallor of death. But for her occasional breathing she would be considered as dead. She has been sick for two years, living upon charity, "nobody owning her," as a Chinawoman remarked to the reporter. She became burdensome and was chucked in the old jail to die. A more sickening sight than she presents cannot well be imagined, and illustrates the inhuman treatment the majority of the Chinese mete out to their own people.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE END.

I.

Moonlight, art thou my doom-light?
  I wait so weary and chill;
For, if two pass in thy gloom-light,
  My heart will grow cold and still.
He left me last time, in the evening,
  With a hasty, passionate embrace;
But a letter fell down at my feet,
  As if to its rightful place.

And the letter—O merciful Heaven!
  Could he be false as the sea?
To *him*, her well-loved darling;
  And the letter was not from me.
So I wait to-night in the shadow:
  Dear moonlight, pity me!

II.

Moonlight, thou wert my doom-light;
  Though now thou restest me,
As I lie in thy waves of cool light,
  Like a boat on the Summer-sea.
They stand around my pillow,
  For I begged them with my eyes
To burn no light but the moon's glow,
  Which all through my sick-room lies.

I stood that evening, watching
  Every place, near, around;
Under the oak's shade, waiting
  With a shiver—but no sound.
Hanging there, fondly, merrily,
  She came on my false one's arm;
Laughing a low, sweet ripple,
  With no semblance of alarm.

I did not faint or cry out—
  Slipped, shuddering only, away,
To moan in my own home's silence,
  With a fever of mortal sway,
Which has borne me out in its strong arms
  Unto Death's door to-day.

I try to speak, and they listen,
  If my voice to a whisper could rise;
But, when it should be uttered,
  Each word on my cold lips dies,
And I know, by the doctor's answer,
  My life at its last hour lies.

CHICAGO. LILLIE SURBRIDGE.

FABLES.

New York World.

THE KIND-HEARTED SHE-ELEPHANT.

A Kind-Hearted She-Elephant, while walking through the Jungle where the Spicy Breezes blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle, heedlessly set foot upon a Partridge, which she crushed to Death within a few inches of the Nest containing its Callow Brood. "Poor little things!" said the generous Mammoth, "I have been a mother myself, and my Affection shall atone for the Fatal Consequences of my Neglect." So saying, she sat down upon the Orphaned Birds.

Moral.—The Above Teaches us What Home is Without a Mother; also, that it is not every Person who should be Intrusted with the Care of an Orphan Asylum.

THE HONEST FARMER AND THE SOLITARY HORSEMAN.

An Honest Farmer who had served in the Legislature had carefully tended a Young and Beautiful Palm Tree, by which he set much Store; hence, when he saw a Solitary Horseman approach and prepare to fasten his Courser to his beloved Tree, he rushed forth and exclaimed earnestly, "Horseman, spare that Tree: 'Tis not a Hitching-Post." But the Horseman replied severely, "It is well known that you have a Hitching Palm," and proceeded to attach his Steed to the Tree. Struck with the Justice of this Remark, the Honest Farmer at once telegraphed to the Associated Press that Sahib Tweed's Evidence, so far as it related to him, was absolutely false.

Moral.—A Bad Name is Stickier than Ointment.

THE FOX AND THE CROW.

A Crow, having secured a Piece of Cheese, flew with its Prize to a lofty Tree and was preparing to devour the Luscious Morsel when a crafty Fox, halting at the foot of the Tree, began to cast about how to obtain it. "How tasteful," he cried, in well-feigned Ecstasy, "is your Dress: it cannot surely be that that your Musical Education has been neglected. Will you not oblige——?" "I have a horrid Cold," replied the Crow, "and never sing without my Music, but since you press me—— At the same time I should add that I have read Esop, and been there before." So saying she deposited the Cheese in a safe Place on the Limb of the Tree, and favored him with a Song. "Thank you," exclaimed the Fox, and trotted away with the Remark that Welsh Rabbits never agreed with him, and were far inferior in Quality to the animate Variety.

Moral.—The foregoing Fable is supported by a whole Gatling Battery of Morals. We are taught (1) that it Pays to take the Papers; (2) that Invitation is not Always the Sincerest Flattery; (3) that a Stalled Rabbit with Contentment is better than No Bread; and (4) that the Aim of Art is to Conceal Disappointment.

THE PRUDENT TIGER AND THE SAINTED BRAHMIN.

A Prudent Tiger, having observed a Procession bearing the Remains of a Sainted Brahmin to the Tomb, communicated the Intelligence to his Wife, who said "My dear, we are almost out of Meat, and, though the Deceased was in poor Condition, I make no Doubt that among his surviving Friends we may encounter others more Succulent." "Miserable Tigress," exclaimed her Lord, "cannot you see that if we permit the Deceased to be canonized Pilgrimages will be instituted to his Tomb, and the Producer and Consumer will be brought together in accordance with the True Principles of Political Economy? Rather let us, then, offer a Chromo for each new Pilgrim." This prudent Advice being followed, the Tiger enjoyed a Free Breakfast-Table to the End of his Days.

Moral.—Beware of Breaking the Egg that Hatches the Golden Goose.

A LITTLE TOO PROMPT.

Max Adeler.

My neighbor Partridge made an arrangement with Judge Pitman that whenever the latter heard Partridge spring his watchman's rattle, the Judge should understand that burglars were in Partridge's house, and he should come over to help drive them off. One night shortly after, Partridge had been up to the city, and he came home in the late hours, reaching his house after midnight. To his vexation he found that the hired girl had forgotten about him and locked the front door. After ringing the door-bell furiously for half an hour without waking anybody, he went around to the yard, and, procuring a crowbar from the shed, he pried open a window-shutter. He was just about to raise the window, when Mrs. Partridge, aroused by the noise, came to the second-story window and saw a burglar engaged in entering the house. She flew to the front window and sprang the rattle. Partridge's first impulse was to run around and call his wife and explain. But he knew that he couldn't make her hear while the rattle was going. So he thought he would go inside and calm her fears. He pushed up the sash and climbed up on the sill. Just as he got his body half-way in, the catch on the window slipped, and the heavy sash came down and held him there, so that he could neither get in nor out. While he was struggling to release himself the Judge arrived with his shot-gun and a lantern, and a dog and a hired man. As soon as the Judge saw the burglar in the window, he banged away with his gun and poured both barrels at the scoundrel. The gun scattered a good deal and the Judge was nervous, so only about a hundred shot struck Partridge. And then the Judge turned the dog on and let him take a few hearty bites; while Mrs. Partridge, seeing that the burglar was helpless, came down and snatched out a handful or two of his hair, and then thumped him with the crumb-brush. At last the hired man seized the burglar by the legs and drew him out, and then, as the Judge was about to pound him with the but of his gun, he shrieked that his name was Partridge, and that it was all a mistake. The Judge examined his features and found that it was indeed Partridge. Then he said:

"By George, old fellow, I'm most awful sorry. You know I thought you were a——"

"O no matter what you *thought*—no matter what you thought, you infernal old idiot! it's enough for me to know that what you didn't shoot out of my leg that diabolical dog of yours bit out!"

"Your wife sprang the rattle, so I——"

"O I'll fix her! Lifted pretty near all the hair out of my head, and brained me with a club. Did it on purpose, I know mighty well! A divorce is what I'll get for *her!* And the very first thing I'll do in the morning will be to have you arrested for murder. I'm going to set out here on the fence and go to an Alderman's as soon as daylight dawns."

Then the Judge and Mrs. Partridge tried to soothe him, but he refused to be comforted; and when the Judge went home Partridge sat on the ash-barrel and meditated revenge while Mrs. Partridge stood at the window and cried. But he went in at breakfast time, and by the time he was able to lay aside his crutches he was disposed to take a less gloomy view of the tragedy. His present arrangement with the Judge, however, is that when the Judge hears an alarm he is to stay at home and lock his dog up somewhere.

RUFUS HATCH.

Correspondence Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Here is Rufus Hatch, for instance, who was heavily long of Western Union, when his own clique sold out on him not only, but actually induced him, through a broker, to sell short at the decline, and then shot the price up and finished him. It is merely what could have been expected of Gould and Keene. The case of Mr. Hatch is interesting as showing the strange mutations a stock-speculating career. Years ago, soon after the "Open Board" was organized, and the civil War had already upset steady prices, when Larry Jerome was the centre of that very flexible "Board," and used to commence the day's operations by a comic or patriotic song and chorus (it never made any difference which), I noticed one morning coming out of a little hole-in-the-ground just around the corner from Broad street, on Exchange place, a pair of keen, bright eyes that looked wonderfully as if there were a heap of brains behind them. Soon afterwards I was introduced to the owner thereof, Mr. Rufus Hatch, of Chicago. He quickly proved a thinker, as well as a tireless worker, and, between a large commission business which he worked up, and shrewd speculations, soon occupied one of the largest suites of ground-floor offices in Broad street. The greatest operators gave him their business, notably Henry Keep, who, till his death, proved a balance-wheel to the nervous, ceaseless unrest of his favorite broker. Wealth flowed in apace, till a turn in the tide left him a heavy loser in Pacific Mail. Then "Maj." Selover, all the way from 'Frisco, who could "buy out the Bank of California any day, by Gad, sir!" ran up his transactions through Mr. Hatch to enormous figures, and then sat down, owing Hatch and the street together $700,000 cash. But this magnificent Major, the living personification of Dickens' "Maj. Bagstock," who, like that military hero toward his servant, never strikes a man who weighs *over* 120 pounds, "knew a man, sir, who could coin more money for them both than his right honorable friend Hatch ever saw, sir," and forthwith he trundled off to San Francisco and brought back Jim Keene, who took in the whole situation, and, after some general operations, went into the Western Union pool with Hatch, where he and his pal Gould quietly sold out, and—final result of fifteen years' of ceaseless labor—Mr. Hatch is suspended from the Board for the paltry sum of $2,500. I know of no man in the street for whom I have a warmer sympathy. Honorable, generous, and square in all his dealings, and withal as able a stock-broker and dealer as I ever knew. My reason for going into the details of this is to show that there's no safety, but rather ruin, in the long run, for any business man who is tempted into stock-gambling. I have nothing to do with the moral of the business; only with the facts.

MR. WASHBURNE'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

Memorial Diplomatique (Paris), Sept. 15, 1877.

Mr. Washburne and family left last Monday noon, by the way of Havre and Southampton. The elite of the American colony in Paris, and a large number of his French friends, met him at the depot to say good-by to one who was leaving so many regrets behind him. The passengers on the train, on recognizing Mr. Washburne, took off their hats as a mark of respect; and many of them, who had never seen or known him, asked to be presented and shake his hand. Mr. Washburne and family, with their usual ease and suavity of manner, received, not without some emotion, these marks of attention, which were an eloquent testimony of the esteem and friendship they had gained for themselves. As the train moved out of the depot, there was a general raising of hats and waving of handkerchiefs, and groups stood watching the train until it was out of sight.

At Southampton, where Mr. Washburne went to embark on the steamer Neckar, he was the recipient of another flattering manifestation. The German Consul at Southampton presented him, on the part of the Emperor William, the life-size portrait of his Majesty which he had promised Mr. Washburne during his visit at Berlin, not being able to prevail upon Mr. Washburne to accept a decoration or other present of intrinsic or monetary value. The portrait was accompanied by two autograph letters, one from the Emperor, and the other from Mr. Von Bolin, Secretary of State of Germany,—which recalled in most flattering terms the tact and disinterested manner in which Mr. Washburne had managed and protected the German interests in France during the war of 1870 and the Commune of 1871.

The Neckar sailed on Tuesday, with beautiful weather, taking with her all our sympathies and good wishes for this man of merit and heart.

QUIPS.

"If you call that coffee," said Squib to his landlady, "you don't know beans."

What the milkman said when he found a fish in the milk: "Good heavens! the brindle cow has been in swimming again."

"Leave your razors at home for fear you may fall on them" is the warning at the end of a Tennessee colored picnic hand-bill.

Wouldst enjoy perpetual spring? Then repair to the home of the farmer who brings spring chickens to market.—*Worcester Press.*

Six miles in five minutes on the Canada Southern Railroad. Sick smiles on the faces of the passengers when the ride was safely over.

We see the Star Shirt Laundry advertised in a Vermont paper. But who would be so reckless asterisk his linen in a concern with such a name?

What is the difference between a poor gun and a borrowed masquerade costume? One is fired and doesn't hit, and the other is hired and doesn't fit.—*Puck.*

Here is a Turkish fable: Abdullah went to the residence of Nasereddin to borrow his mule. Nasereddin, who was a ready lender, said that the mule was not at home. At that moment the mule brayed loud enough to wake the echoes. "What did you say, Nasereddin, that your mule was not at home—but I hear him." "Go thy way, false Abdullah," said his neighbor, "you are not a true friend, for you believe the mule and refuse to take my word."

When in the course of human events the grasshopper went West, and the potato-bug and Colorado beetle took their summer vacation, there arose in the quiet hamlet of Wauseon the man with the new patent in lightning-rods. He was not molested, but some of the townspeople said, as they packed their trunks for departing, that it was scarcely the fair thing to have all their inflictions at once, especially since both banks had failed, the County-Treasurer defaulted, and two suspected deacons were organizing a revival movement.

Nervous gent, who has gone West for his health, disrobing in his room in hotel, in Idaho, sees strange pair of boots under the bed. Violent and tumultuous bell. Enter porter. "Porter, am I in the wrong room? Whose boots are those?" Porter, reassuringly: "Oh, yes, sir, it's all right, sir; this is your room, sir. Last gentleman slept in this room, sir, somebody cut his throat, sir. Them's his boots, sir. Ought to have been took away before, sir. I'll take 'em now, sir. G'night, sir." Nervous guest sits up and hears strange noises all night; hair turns gray before morning. Feels much healthier when he gets on the train and starts East. Explains to the landlord that he likes the climate, but his mother is alone and he has to hurry back home.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

NEBRASKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SEWARD, Seward Co., Neb., Sept. 29.—In my former letter I intimated to you that I was very much interested in the question which has been so much discussed in your paper this fall with regard to "Procuring Homes for the Unemployed." While I would not suggest any one particular State as being the place where a man of limited means can go, find a home, and become comfortable and happy in a few years, yet I am free to confess that Nebraska offers at the present time just such inducements as thousands are looking for, but are not able to find.

What can be done by a man of moderate means I do not know how better to illustrate than by citing a case which has come within my immediate observation. Three years ago this last spring, a tenant on my own farm at Dwight, Livingston County, Ill., not satisfied with his present condition, moved to this county from which I write. His family consisted of himself, wife, and four boys, aged 11, 14, 17, and 21 years. He took with him a pair of horses, one cow, a few little pigs, a plow, harrow, and a small amount of household furniture. The "stuff" just filled a freight car. The family were Danes, and only the boys could speak a word of English. Through some local land agent, 160 acres of land upon the line of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska had been selected for them, for which they were to pay $5 an acre upon ten years' time, with 6 per cent interest. When I reached Seward, I inquired at once where these people lived, and found they were settled ten miles from the town. Taking a private conveyance, and after one of the most delightful rides I ever enjoyed, I soon found my former tenants. They were living in a very comfortable frame house, 16x24. The first year they put up a "sod house," and rented some land which had been "broken up," and raised enough wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes to carry them through the winter. The same season they broke up on their own land about sixty acres. The second year they put this into wheat and corn, and did not raise a very big crop on account of the grasshoppers. The second year they broke with two teams over 100 acres of land and were now in first-rate condition to put in a big crop the present season. The boys had grown up to a condition where they were able to handle a team, and the prospects were very encouraging. This season they put in as follows:

Acres.	Yield in bushels.
100 of wheat	1,600
50 of oats	2,500
20 of barley	500
40 of corn	1,600
Total	5,200

This grain was worth to-day as follows:

Bushels	
1,600 wheat at 83 cents	$1,328
2,500 oats at 12 cents	300
500 barley at 25 cents	125
1,600 corn at 15 cents	240
Total	$1,983

This crop was put in by the father and his two youngest boys. The two older sons had hired out during the season to farmers here, and had earned their board and $20 per month. The father had bought an adjoining 160 acres, and the oldest boy also the same amount of land.

Do you think there is any mechanic to-day in Chicago, with the small amount of capital these people started with, and with the same family, who can make such a showing as this, and we are not done yet with making out a list of their "assets." They had the following stock:

Fourteen cows, at $25	$350
Thirty head fat hogs, at $10	300
Twenty small pigs, at $5	100
Five sheep, at $4	20
Colts and horses, valued	500
Total	$1,270
RECAPITULATION.	
Grain on hand	$1,983
Stock	1,270
Farming implements	500
Total	$3,753

This fall they have built a new stable, with shingle roof, sixteen feet wide and forty-eight feet long. Only a very small proportion of their grain had been threshed.

PLOWHOLDER.

NASBY.

The President's Southern Progress—The Corners Expresses Itself.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State of Kentucky), Sept. 15, 1877.—Yesterday the Corners wuz profoundly shoked. Joe Bigler wuz over to Secessionville, and, wen he returned, he spred the nooze that the frodulent President, Hayes, wuz on a Southern toor, and hed decided to made the Corners a visit.

I wuz profoundly alarmed. I hed red uv ovashens he hed received in the South, and hed wore mornin on my hat for two days in consekence. The idee uv Dimocrats bowin the knee to this Ablishn Baal and doin him honor, stung me to the quick. And to think that he shood hev the impoodence to come to the Corners, and undertake to conker the just prejoodisses uv our sterlin Dimocrisy—that Dimocrisy which never yit regarded time nor place, but which alluz remained troo to the cardinal pints uv Dimocrisy—that he shood come and try to corrupt them, wuz too much.

Suthin hed to be did, and that quickly. Bigler sed he wood be here the next day, and I convened a meetin to-wunst.

It wuz a sad occashn. I statid the objick in a few words. Here was a fraudulent President wich hed bin goin over the entire South—a Ablishn President—a travlin thro Kentucky and Tennessee, and hedn't ez yit been killed. Not so much ez a single brick hed bin shied at him—not so much ez a single hiss or a groan hed bin hurld at him. Hisses and groans and bricks! On the contrary, this representative uv the Ablishn sentiment uv the North hed bin feasted, and wined, and dined in the South, and by Southern men!

He wuz a comin to the Corners. Not content with pollutin Loosiville, he wuz to continyoo his triumphel progress to the Corners, and it wood be expectid that the Corners wood put its neck under his yoke, and yelp hosanners to this yooserper. Wood the Corners do it? (Cries of never! never!) With a nigger in the Post-Offis, and a Radikel in the Collector's Offis, wood the Corners consider itself satisfied? Never! The troops hev bin withdrawd from Loosianer, but, so long ez them offises is kep from the Dimocrisy, the remembrances uv a fratrisidle war still rankles in our buzms.

(The cheers wuz so vocifrus that I riz with the occashun.)

What does all this mean? Where is the Dimocrisy? What is Dimocrisy anyhow? Hez the old sperit died out? Do them Kentuckians wich are hurrahin for Hayes realize the fact that he wuz electid by Ablishn votes? Do they remember that his sword iz rusted with Suthern blood, and that to sich ez him they owe the loss uv their niggers?

Are they still Dimecrats?

Who is this Hayes?

Does he believe in the last war with Great Britain?

Does he believe in the resoloohshens uv '98?

Does he bleeve in free trade?

Does he bleeve that Jaxon wuz the greatest uv Amerikins, and that the volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee wich wuz at Noo Orleens are deservin uv resoloohshens uv thanks at every Dimecratic convenshun?

Is he opposed to internal improvements, and does he still shout for "free trade and salers' rites?"

Is he in favor uv the extenshun uv slavery to the Territories, and is he opposed to the heresy uv Douglas?

Did he vote for Secession?

Does he bleeve in States' rites, and is he in favor uv hard money? Or ruther,—well, on the hard money question I ain't so pertikeler, but I sum it all up,—is he a Dimecrat?

And then I perposed the adopshen uv the follerin resoloohshens:

WARRAS, A frodulent President which is a yooserper is making a toor uv the South, and hez bin reseeved with demonstrashens uv approval by Suthern Dimecrats; and

WARRAS, The sed President is President de fakto, and not President de jure——

Deekin Pogram—"Parson, what is de fakto and de jure?"

I explained to the Deekin that them terms wuz furrin in their strukter, but hed bin yoosed in Eastern Dimecratic noosepapers, and must therefore be good phrases, and that I wood explane em to him at some fucher time, and went on:

—and deserves the reprobashen, instid uv the applause, uv all Dimocrats; and

WARRAS, We uv the Corners, hevin never heerd that this yooserper hez a single one uv the time-honored prinsiples uv the Dimecratic party, but is in all respects a bloody-minded Ablishnist; therefore it

Resolved, That in anticipation of his comin the Corners be dressed in mournin.

Resolved, Ez a sense of the hoomility the Corners feels at his comin, that the day he is here shel be a day of fastin and hoomiliashen; and that, to properly express our feelins, Bascom shel close on that day, and the Corners shel gnash its teeth.

Resolved, That doorin the stay of the yooserper the Dimocrisy of the Corners shel keep within ther doors, and leeve the welcomin uv the sed frod to the niggers and the Radikels.

The resolooshen closin Bascom's wuz modified into dressin his front and also the barls in black crape, as Bascom's expense, and the resolooshens wuz passed yoonanimusly.

At this pint Issaker Gavitt rose and wantid to offer a resolooshen. Issaker remarkt that the resolooshens wuz just, ez things now stood, but he wuz a merciful man. He didn't want to cut the yooserper off entirely, but desired to give him a chance to gain the esteem uv the Corners. We wood give him one more chance—jist one more, and if he refoosed that, why then it wuz all over. He would offer this resolooshen:

Resolved, That, while we brand Rootherford B. Hayes ez a President de fakto, and ez a oppressor uv the South, and ez the destroyer uv the liberties uv his country, and, so feelin, refooze to welcome him to the Corners, nevertheless, ef he shel do the Corners the justis to remove the infamus Radikel wich is Collector, and appint in his place Issaker Gavitt, and also remove the nigger Postmaster and appint in his plaee the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, it wood go a great way toward softenin the bitterness and hoomiliashun wich now rankles in the buzm uv the Corners, and wood tend very much toward restorin that harmony and good feelin that shood exist between a secshun and the General Guverment.

I wuz in doubt whether we ought to concede so much, but Bascom turned his eyes appealingly to me, and I consented. I owe that man too much to stand on trifles. The addishnl resolooshen wuz passed, and we adjourned feelin that, watever other places in Kentucky mite do, the Corners hed done its dooty.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Ex-Reformer.

P. S.—Jist ez we adjourned we got the nooze that Bigler hed been hoaxin uv us—that the accursed yooserper wuzn't comin to the Corners at all. That man needs kilin.

THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 3.—The coal miners of LaSalle and vicinity, numbering about 400, held another meeting on the public square in this city this forenoon, and resolved that if their demand of 80 cents per ton rough-and-tumble weight is not acceded to within eight days they will then demand 90 cents and rough-and-tumble weight.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION—200 FEET HANDSOME grove property, northeast corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 p. m., by W. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, $2,500; others $1,000, $1,500, $3,500; easy monthly payments; bargains. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—$2,500, new 3-story brick house, 40 Harvard-st.; $1,500, 10-room frame, 34 Harvard-st.; $1,500, 6-room cottage, 11 Harvard-st.; $1,200, 6-room cottage, 16 Harvard-st. Above property will be sold one-fourth cash, balance on time; no trade. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—ON ASHLAND-AV., NEW STONE-front house, all the modern improvements, at a price that cannot be beat. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 1350 INDIANA-av., very cheap. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Room 14, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—25 OR 50 FEET front, Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 14, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMproved and desirable fruit, grain, and stock farm of 250 acres in Pulaski County, Illinois, near river and railroad; worth $8,500; will take improved city property. Address with particulars, for ten days, care J. M. Marshall, 97 Clark-st., Room 10. G. S. PIDGEON.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEW 3-STORY BROWN-stone house, 1214 Prairie-av.; kitchen, etc., main floor; furnace, barn. MILES ALMY, 72 Washington.

TO RENT—NO. 52 SHERMAN-ST., THREE-STORY and basement brick building (hotel); about 30 rooms, opposite the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Depot; rent low to a good party. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1269 INDIANA-AV., COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping; small family preferred. Apply on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH—FINE 6-ROOM COTtage, 16 Harvard-st., in good order. Apply at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$10—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 312½ Hubbard-st. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK, 14 ROOMS, 8 closets, all modern conveniences, near Lincoln Park, and best lines street cars; an 11-room brick, and large barn, No. 1 location; a 7-room flat, second story, desirable. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS IN MOST DESIRABLE locality, 240 Wabash-av., southeast corner of Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT from 50 cents to $1 per day; by the month cheap. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

West Side.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OF of 3, 2, and 5, for light housekeeping. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM, WELL furnished; warmed; private family; 41 Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington; all first-class.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 25x70, opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, business centre of the West Side, suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 329 STATE-st. (the cheapest rent north of Harrison-st.), $30 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 104 WEST RANDOLPH-st.; price $20. Apply at 158 West Harrison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, IN building No. 67 South Canal-st. F. G. WELCH & CO., Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN DESIRABLE location, and board parties; North Side preferred. Address H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS, NOT TOO far from business centre; state your lowest figure to a prompt paying tenant. Address H 34, five days, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE within one mile of Gossage's; want good location and room enough for six adults; terms not to exceed $65 per month. Address 711 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, NICE location, without board, a suite or one well furnished room with gas; state terms to be noticed. Address Mrs. C., 48 South Ann-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; North or South Side; centrally located. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO BOYS, STREET-MUSICIANS, AGED 8 and 10 years, respectively, and who answer to the names of Giuseppe Varaldi and Giuseppe Frateantonie. They are dressed in velvet coats, and cotton pants and vests. Their brother, who is looking for them, will pay all expenses and $10 reward. Address No. 20 West Bunker-st. FRANK VARALDI.

LOST—FOUR KEYS ON A BRASS RING. OWNER'S name on ring. Leave at Tribune counting-room.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, A RUSSIA LEATHER purse on Hyde Park train. For return of the purse and the papers therein and the pieces of paper money folded together, amounting to $5, the finder can retain the rest of the money and receive a reward of $10 additional and no questions asked. Room 35, 86 LaSalle-st.

LOST—A KEY STONE MARKED G. H. PARKER. Suitable reward by leaving at Parker's art-store, 202 Wabash-av.

LOST—FROM MY RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN Park an African parrot (gray with red tail. $10 reward for return or information so I can get him. F. E. REICHARD, 701 North Franklin-st.

LOST—TUESDAY, OCT. 2, ON STATE-ST., BEtween Randolph and Madison, or in Mandivill's store, a silver necklace with cross attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Room 19 Ashland Block.

LOST—OCT. 3, A MOROCCO BOOK CONTAINING about $50 in money and some papers, a bill from City Sealor for sealing milk-cans. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 157 West Washington-st.

STOLEN—FROM NEAR CORNER TWENTY-SECond-st. and Wabash-av., a bay horse, 4 white feet, and white sore on both knees; new open buggy. A liberal reward will be paid for if returned to 27 Marshfield-av., near Van Buren-st.

MUSICAL.

AT MARTIN'S,
200
PIANOS
& ORGANS.
154 STATE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

Elegant new pianoforte only	$165
Rich tone parlor organ only	60
Splendid upright piano only	175
Elegant square grand piano only	200
Fine Hardman pianoforte only	250
Excellent Steinway piano only	275
New York pianoforte only	175
A nice second-hand piano only	75
An A 1 parlor organ only	75
An Estey organ only	85

5 YEARS' GUARANTEE ON EACH.
SATISFACTION INSURED.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; $10 monthly until paid for; warranted for five years. REED'S Temple of Music.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tune as long as the best square pianos; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 25-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, nearly new; great bargain; also smaller sizes; one 50-horse stationary engine used one month; two screw-cutting lathes, one milling machine, one foot lathe; a large lot of shafting, pulleys, and belting good as new. L. D. POLLARD, 13 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MAN TO manage a branch of a specialty manufacturing business in this city; about $400 cash necessary, or its equivalent. The business will pay over $400 monthly beyond a doubt. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. J. H. BADGER WILL BEGIN HIS WEST Side French classes at 105 Ashland-av., "Park Institute," on Friday, Oct. 5, at 1:30 p. m.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—ESTIMATES FOR A ONE AND A half-story barn, 18x24; old brick will answer; Aberdeen-st. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL WARRANTED, at less than half the lowest prices. Private loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER well recommended; none other need apply. Address H 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG-CLERK, COMPETENT AND well recommended, at 179 Madison-st. A. AREND.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS SALESman, Swede, to leave the city. Call at 75 South Sangamon-st. after 7 p. m.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERK WHO CAN LOAN HIS employer $200 cash; ample security; salary $12 weekly; possess good habits. Come prepared for work or don't apply. 206 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

WANTED—SALESMAN, A TRAVELER WILLing to take an additional very salable and light article. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT-TAILORS. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416, 418, 420, 422, and 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—LATHERS AND BRICKLAYERS, IMmediately, at Elgin, Ill. Steady work and ready pay. Apply to S. HOAG, Architect, Elgin.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS AT 15 AND 17 North Clinton-st. Steady work.

WANTED—A BARBER TO A FIRST-CLASS hand steady employment will be given. Apply to C. M. LEAFLER, 5 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO PUT TOGETHER doors and sash. GUSTORF & CO., Twentieth-st., east of Clark.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 COAL-MINERS AND RAILROAD laborers, free fare; 500 men and teams for the South. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois; 15 quarrymen, work all winter; 3 farmhands; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE WATER-PEN, glass-cutter, cheap jewelry, chromos, photographs, and a thousand other new and fast-selling articles; the largest stock and the lowest prices in America. Call and examine for yourself, and save money. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—CANVASSER TO SELL PHOTOgraphs of Wagner's splendid painting, "The Chariot Race," at Exposition Building; good pay. Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL OUR OWN manufactured goods by sample; separate articles for business men and families; very useful and profitable. JOHN R. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

WANTED—THE DE PALOS PRESSUREE MODerator and Gas Saver Company has authorized us to appoint an agent for the sale of their products in this city; an active, energetic man wanted with about $1,000 capital. C. C. THAYER & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN—WE HAVE A FINE OPENING for a fall and winter's business, and offer either sex permanent employment that will pay $5 to $10 a day on small capital; our plan pleases every one who takes the trouble to investigate. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD, HONORAble, paying business, either gentleman or lady, invest in a nice little article that will pay large profits sure. Address H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY WHO can read and write, to take care of an office and make himself generally useful. Address, stating age, etc., H 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE ADVERTISING AGENT. Call from 9 to 10 or 1 to 2 sharp, 88 Randolph-st., Room 45.

WANTED—25 TEAMS AT $3.50 PER DAY TO work on railroad near Elgin, Ill. WM. B. HOWARD, 16 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOGraphy and work in gallery; good wages. Art gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 419 Fulton-st., between Ada and Sheldon.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl for general housework in a family of four. Must bring good reference. Apply for two days at 11 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, or English girl to do general housework; good wages and steady employment furnished if satisfaction is given. Apply in person at 26 Campbell Park, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., south of Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 48 South Sheldon-st.; references required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A COMPEtent girl to do second and laundry work; good references required. Apply at 470 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1829 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, and do general housework for a small family, at 595 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; three persons; must come well recommended. Call at 574 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, or two girls, one for second work and one for cook, etc. 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE—BRIGHT, NEAT GIRL, 14 years old, to tend baby, etc. Call between 9 and 10 at Room 19, 99 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 169 Centre-av. No Irish.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A girl for general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 296 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES TO A COMPETENT girl for general housework, at 931 West Monroe-st.; German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO GO 30 MILES IN country to do general housework on a farm. Call to-morrow at 70 East Jackson-st., corner State, Room 1, first floor.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 17 NORTH THROOP-ST. Must be a good cook.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 406 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AT THE TRADers' Hotel, corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av. German or Swede preferred.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS; good wages. 414 South Clark-st., over dry goods store.

WANTED—100 GIRLS TO WORK ON FLANNEL shirts, drawers, and jean pants; good workers only. Apply at 126 South Clark-st., Room 6.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN NURSE-GIRL, from 14 to 16 years old, in a small family. Apply at 1431 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN FAMILY, A GIRL OF about 16 years to take care of children and do second work; reference wanted. 587 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT 129 North Clark-st., laundry.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GIRLS WANTING GOOD HOMES AND willing to go to our suburban towns can apply at the Woman's Christian Association, No. 9 Arcade-court, rear of Farwell Hall.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH, GERman, or Norwegian girls for private boarding-houses, hotels, or restaurants. Inquire of Mrs. REISS, 397 South State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

AMOUNTS IN SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURniture without removal, pianos, and good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS, without removal; money loaned on good collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal or upon good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR SALE—STATE SAVINGS—$5,200. HOW much cash? Address H 25, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, jewelry, pianos, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

WANTED—$3,000 ON GOOD DWELLING, OCCUpied by owner; large city lot; a location that will improve. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$6,000 FOR THREE years at 8 per cent interest; security, choice improved business property, well and centrally located, valued at over $18,000; no commission paid. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXCURSION TO MORRIS COUNTY, KANSAS, in the celebrated Neosho Valley, will leave Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10:30 a. m. Persons wishing a home in the best and most beautiful part of Kansas are invited to write to or call at the office of the M. K. & T. R. R., 101 Clark-st., for tickets and further information.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 388 State-st.

DENVER TICKETS, FIRST-CLASS, $35; NEW York, $18; Niagara Falls and return, $23; St. Paul and return, $25; and others; at 96 Washington-st., basement.

GOOD DIRT FOR FILLING GIVEN AWAY CORner Harrison and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BILLIARD-TABLE; MUST be in good order, and cheap for cash. Address F 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND shoes, and all kinds of goods suitable for country store; will pay cash. Address F 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO PAY ADVANCES, SEVERAL LAdies' and gents' gold watches and chains, one pair dia. ear-rings, three cluster and single-stone rings, one cameo and diamond ring, one emerald and pearl ring, 1 neck-chain. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—A 6 MONTHS OLD LIVER-COLORED water-spaniel dog; price $10. Address H 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—500 TONS ICE, CHEAP. INQUIRE at 108 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD CEMETERY—AT LESS than cost; one-half of full sized lot, very desirably located. Address H 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FIRE-PROOF SAFE; MUST be sold this week at one-half cost. H 44, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF OR THIRD interest in, and management of, our Medicinal Fluid Extract, etc., manufactory, corner Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-av. DRS. OGDEN, Room 5, 170 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BUILDING LOTS AT Norwood Park for one or two good horses. Inquire at 184 and 186 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WELL educated, as general office clerk; has had five years' experience in a New York house; first-class references. Address H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as bookkeeper in a wholesale business; has 20 years' experience as bookkeeper, and is competent in every respect; best references given. Address H 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business ability and experience; has had nine years' experience as bookkeeper, correspondent, and salesman; six years in grain trade; feel competent to fill almost any position in mercantile life. Address H 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ADVERTISER, AS bookkeeper or cashier; had ten years' experience; highest references given; stock business preferred. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AND BE generally useful, by steady, middle-aged man, single; a good comfortable place desired more than wages; good reference. Address F 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman who is thoroughly competent and has the best references. Address N 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small American family. Call at 187 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second housework and assist in sewing. Please call for two days at 176 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in private family; city references. Call at 1049 Dearborn-st., near Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; HAS had experience with children; can give references if required. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; best city references. Call at 1313 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Please call at 1592 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, an American woman. Apply at 186 West Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family or second work. 170 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish woman as cook in a first-class private family where no washing is required; the best of references given. Call at No. 9 Arcade-court, W. C. Association, Thursday and Friday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good city references given. Inquire 457 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMpetent steady girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 134 Harrison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Please call at 1234 Shurtleff-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework. Call at 417 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 99 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a private family. Call or address for two days 91 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE AS cook, and one as second girl. References if required. Please call at 1008 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS cook and laundress in a private family. Best of references given. Apply at 47 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron. Good references. Call at 121 South Hoyne-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR general housework. Apply at 1081 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer, with best of city references. at 246 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family. Call at 609 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY CApable girl for cooking, washing, and ironing; has good reference; good family. Please call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do second work or housework for small family; good reference. 149 Eighteenth-st., in rear.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GENTEEL FAMily to do all kinds of family sewing at $2 per week and board child 4½ years old, or will take place as housekeeper, or charge of linen-room in hotel. Call or address Mrs. C. W., 166 South Wood-st., Chicago. Best of references given. No objection to country.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR AS second girl. Apply at 390 West Indiana-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD LAUNDRESS in boarding-house or private family; two years in last place. 51 East Van Buren-st. Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW OF 33, WITH A little boy of 9, would like a housekeeper's place with an aged couple or in a half-orphan asylum, or any place of trust; good city referances. Address H 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE OF EXPERIENCE, as working housekeeper or to do general housework in private family. Call for two days at 700 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do plain writing or cashier in a store; city references if required. Call at or address for three days 487 West Twelfth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—New excellent rooms, with board, from $5 to $7 per week; 21 restaurant tickets for $4.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—ELEgant furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board, $5 to $5.50 a week; transients taken.

388 WABASH-AV.—HOUSE HAS CHANGED proprietors. Handsomely furnished rooms, also unfurnished, with first-class board. Day-boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board. References exchanged.

West Side.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR MADISON—PLEASant rooms with board, warm and cold bath; comfortable home. Terms, $4.50 to $5.

464 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FRONT SUITE, SECond floor, hot and cold water, two large closets, overlooks Jefferson Park, unfurnished, except carpets, with board.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-st., one block from Exposition—Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; liberal reduction to persons staying a week or more.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL—503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st. Pleasant rooms. Table first-class. Terms moderate.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE the Palmer House)—Nicely furnished rooms with bard; day-board $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG INFANT FOR FALL AND winter, fed on bottle; none but those knowing themselves to be entirely reliable and responsible need answer; unexceptionable reference required. Address, stating price, which must be reasonable, B 88, Tribune.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM BY 3 young gentlemen in a private family on South Side, north of Sixteenth-st., and near Michigan-av.; accommodations and board must be first-class; unexceptionable reference furnished. Address, stating terms, location, etc., H 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT DEsirable furnished front room, with board, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts.; best references given. Address H 45, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND THE CHEAPEST AND best place to buy your phaetons, buggies, etc., is at the large factories which make a specialty of this class of work; such an institution can be found at 298 to 304 Wabash-av. Remember, we beat the world for low prices. Respectfully, PARSONS & NEVILLE.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriages, harness, etc., this day (Thursday), commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—11 HORSES; ALSO, THE LARGEST stock of new and second-hand buggies, carriages, Clarence sulkies, road-wagons, top delivery wagons, express-wagons, new and second-hand harness, single and double, all of the best make. Horses, buggies, wagons, etc., let by the day or week. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY FINE SADdle-horse, a fine road-horse, and a dog-cart, in perfect order. 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, NEW AND SECONDhand end-spring and side-bar top-buggies, 1 light phaeton, and 1 express-wagon, at 44 Eldridge-court.

HORSE WANTED FOR ITS KEEP DURING THE winter to drive in light buggy; good references and security if desired. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

I HAVE A NEW PHAETON, STUDEBAKER Bros. makers, cost $300, will sell cheap and take part in carpets, or a good cylinder desk book-case. H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 1-HORSE SPRING TRUCK, NEW, or nearly so. Apply to BRADSHAW & WAIT, 19 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND HARNESS IN trade for a good watch. Address H 26, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS
AT
MARTIN'S,
154 STATE-ST.

OUR RECENT PURCHASES include some of the most decided bargains in elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Suits in plush, terry, hair-cloth, and other coverings at $35, $50, $65, $100. Chamber suits at $30, $40, $50, $75, $100. Lounges, easy chairs, and other goods at very low prices. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE—Comprising American and French walnut, parlor, dining-room, and chamber sets, latest improved parlor and kitchen stoves, boiler, and bath-tub, gas fixtures, pictures, ornaments, etc.; also carpets, oil-cloth, and other household goods. References exchanged.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, STOVES, FURNIture carpets, crockery,—in fact, every article required to make a home comfortable,—at reasonable prices and on easy payments. The only firm in Chicago who can furnish a house complete, from cellar to attic, with choice new goods. All four floors of our new stone-front building, corner of Lincoln and Madison-sts., are filled always with desirable, new, clean goods. Strangers visiting the city, and cash customers, will find it to their interest to call on us. If you don't believe it, call and see for yourselves. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED in our line—Buy a stove for the sake of a fine present. A beautiful rep easy-chair, worth $12, or a woven-wire mattress, worth $12, will be given to the purchaser of a first-class heating-stove. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND—Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richelieu." Mesdames Don, Price, etc.; Messrs. Booth, Wheelock, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Lingards. "Heart and Crown." Mesdames Lingard, Varian, etc.; Messrs. Lingard, Hardie, etc.

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Robinson Crusoe." Specialty Olio.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Thatcher, Ryman, Cushman, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Molly Maguires."

Inter-State Exposition.

Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Exhibition of Industry and Art. Day and evening.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled yesterday, with less doing. Mess pork closed 10@17½ per brl lower, at $14.50@14.52½ for October and $12.82½@12.85 for January. Lard closed 7½@25c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.55@8.57½ for October and $8.30 for January. Meats were firmer, at 6¼c for loose shoulders and 8c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and stronger, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat closed easier, at $1.09½ for September and $1.05½ for October. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 42⅝@42¾c for October, and 41⅞@42c for November. Oats closed ½c lower, at 23⅛@23⅜ cash and 23⅝c for November. Rye was steady, at 54c. Barley closed weak, at 59½c cash and 60¼@61c for November. Hogs were fairly active and 5@10c lower, closing at $5.00@5.50 for poor to choice. Cattle were dull and unchanged, with sales at $2.00@5.35. Sheep sold at $2.75@4.50. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday 461 cars and 300 bu wheat, 335 cars and 35,600 bu corn, 111 cars oats, 21 cars and 300 bu rye, and 42 cars and 350 bu barley. Total (970 cars), 416,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97⅞.

The death is announced this morning, and obituary notices given in another column, of Archbishop BAYLEY, the Roman Catholic Primate of America, and Mme. THERESA TIETJENS, the renowned lyric artist.

An important battle is reported to have been in progress on Tuesday at Alexandropol between MUKHTAR Pasha and the Russian forces. The report comes by way of Constantinople, and the most that is claimed is, that MUKHTAR "appeared to be winning."

The extreme danger of amateur steam-engineering was yesterday exemplified at Studortown, O., where three men put a new portable steam saw-mill together, got up a terrific head of steam, and were within a few hours blown between 500 and 1,000 feet and torn to bloody shreds.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions yesterday, a proposition being made that the debt of the Society, amounting to $48,000, be liquidated on the spot, voluntary subscriptions were tendered with enthusiasm, and the same was entirely made up within an hour.

Although no deaths from yellow-fever occurred in Fernandina yesterday, there were six new cases, and, as nearly all the physicians are disabled, the situation of affairs is more critical than at any time since the terrible epidemic made its appearance. With the ratio of medical attendance thus reduced, the prospects for recovery for those who are now or may hereafter be suffering from the dread disease are gloomy indeed.

The agents appointed by the Governor of Illinois to secure the efficient operation of recent legislative enactments for the prevention of cruelty to animals report a commendable spirit of co-operation as having been steadily evinced toward their labors at East St. Louis and Chicago, the two principal points in the State where are congregated the dumb and helpless creatures requiring the protection of a noble provision of law.

The Sioux and Arapahoe warriors who have graced the National Capital for the past week have bundled up their store clothes and turned their noble mugs toward the setting sun. It could not be said that they went away happy when the ungenerous Government refused to comply with their request for gold trinklets in the way of watches, cuff-buttons, shirt-studs, and the like, yet as far as these savages have become civilized by this trip at Government expense, they like it passing well.

The owner of a building wherein a dram-seller of Bloomington, Ill., dealt forth such alcoholic fury as caused TOM CRAWFORD, of Normal, Ill., to lay down his life under a railroad train, was yesterday condemned by a Court to which the afflicted widow of CRAWFORD had appealed to pay her $2,500, the purveyor of the "tangle-foot" himself being a bankrupt and unable to respond to the judgment of the Court. This case has, of course, been appealed, but if it should stand before the Supreme Court as a sound construction of a constitutional enactment, a terrific blow will have been dealt (by reason of the precedent established) at an evil which bears ordinary attack with the apathy and stoicism of the Archenemy.

The contest for the Speakership may be said to have opened in earnest yesterday, COX having arrived on the ground in readiness for active operations. RANDALL will put in an appearance to-day, MORRISON to-morrow, and the other candidates will not be far behind these in shieing their beavers into the ring. All are able to make a strong individual showing of support pledged, but when the total is footed up there is clearly a mistake somewhere. The aggregate of votes which the friends of the numerous aspirants confidently assert they will receive on the first ballot is 230, while the aggregate of Democratic members of the House is 145,—a discrepancy of eighty-five. Somebody is therefore doomed to disappointment. RANDALL's claim is the biggest, and probably with the best reason, since he is understood to have made his peace with the subsidy-grabbers by giving assurances that he has undergone a radical change of heart on the subject of subsidies. It is said he is now prepared to take the whole bundle to his bosom, not even excepting a proposed steamship line between New Orleans and South American ports. Another report is that the subsidy crowd have determined to run a candidate of their own, and that GOODE, of Virginia, is the man upon whom they will unite their strength.

It is almost with a selfish feeling of satisfaction that we note the discovery of a system of fraud in the administration of one of the great railways of England, for it is an indication that the crime of betraying trusts is not distinctively American, and cannot properly be charged as a natural result of popular government. The frauds in the Midland Railroad consist of the use of the Company's money for the private gain and speculation of the officers, and they constitute a variety of the same class of frauds whereby the Government, States, municipal corporations, and private stockholders have been swindled in this country. It cannot be doubted that England will furnish a good example by the energetic prosecution and prompt punishment of the perpetrators of these frauds. There is hope, indeed, that we may reach this point in the United States, since an ex-Senator and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and others who have been prominently connected with the Government, have been convicted and will be punished for betrayal of trust. Perhaps the turning-point has been passed, and that already such a change has occurred in public sentiment that the betrayal of public and private trusts may henceforth be dangerous practice for those who engage in it.

MEHEMET ALI has been deposed from the chief command of the Turkish army in Bulgaria, and SULEIMAN Pasha appointed in his stead. It is evident that merit less than favoritism has ruled in this change. As between MEHEMET and SULEIMAN there is little choice, neither having exhibited a high order of judgment or ability in the handling of large bodies of troops. It is known, however, that SULEIMAN has been upheld by a powerful influence in Constantinople, and this accounts for his promotion to the post which, with demonstrated capacity as the test, should have been assigned to OSMAN Pasha, whose defense of Plevna clearly entitles him to be regarded as the ablest of the Turkish commanders. SULEIMAN's achievements, since the close of his successful campaign against the Montenegrins, whom he overcame, but did not vanquish, by dint of his enormously superior force, have chiefly consisted in butting his head against a stone wall,—hurling his troops against the impregnable position of Gen. RADETZKY in Shipka Pass, and getting them slaughtered by thousands for his pains. He will be afforded an opportunity for the display of his peculiar talents in taking the offensive against the strengthened and concentrated forces of the Czarowitch, from which MEHEMET last week thought it prudent to retire to a safe distance. One effect of the new deal will probably be to stir up matters on the Kara Lom.

Certain ambitious lumbermen in the backwoods of Louisiana recently conceived a scheme by which, like the broom-vender who stole his wares ready-made, they could make a big speculation. They set to work on the Government timber lands and chopped indiscriminately and persistently until the aggregate yield amounted to several millions of feet. The timber was offered to a generous public at a price considerable under the market rate. About this time a Government agent was seen to enter a town hard by, carpet-bag in hand, and was discovered soon after taking notes in the particular locality where the illicit logs lay waiting for a chance purchaser. In the course of time the intrusive agent had, by a process with which he seemed to be exceedingly familiar, convinced the putative possessors of the logs that the United States, of which Louisiana had come to be a component part, had rights in the premises which should command the decent respect of all men. Thereupon the broad wing of the Government was spread about those logs, and the agent retired. It was now the lumbermen's turn to move. This they did by procuring an order from court to sell the property in dispute at auction, the object being to secure possession of the prize at a nominal sum. The veracious historian, however, records a far different outcome. The sale took place, but the choppers discovered they were not to have it all their own way. The ubiquitous Government emissary turned up in time to take a hand in the bidding, and, distancing all competitors, was declared to be the lawful purchaser. And now the lumbermen of that region know the market price of their local commodity, for they are acknowledging this fact by dealing in the regular way with the man who caught the eye of the auctioneer.

The trial of the County Commissioners and the contractors who are indicted with them fairly began yesterday morning. It will last this week, and certainly a part of the next, and will in many respects be dramatic and exciting enough to make it worth one's while to drop in at the Criminal Court. EMERY A. STORRS is associate counsel for the prosecution, while LEONARD SWETT, SIDNEY SMITH, and CHARLES H. REED are his antagonists. The latter gentleman is peculiarly familiar with the case, having once tried with great earnestness to send his present clients to Joliet. For their sakes it is to be hoped that he will not forget himself in the heat of debate and repeat some of the remarks he made concerning them year before last. The defense have also the services of CLEM PERIOLAT as special adviser and payer of the bills. As on the result of this trial his own fate depends, he naturally devotes his brains and money to the service of his indicted friends. Proceedings begun yesterday with the opening speech of State's Attorney MILLS, who said that the People would prove that the indicted Commissioners got their groceries from FORSYTHE for nothing, these donations from the generous grocer being charged up to the celebrated "K" account, which represented the profits made on goods paid for by the county, but never delivered. The attention of the Court was then called to the fact that FORSYTHE had been ordered to appear and bring with him the book containing the "K" account, and that he had failed to do so. Thereupon counsel for defendants, also representing FORSYTHE, pleaded that that person was not obliged to produce the book, since it would criminate him. This was a curious admission. If the "K" account criminates FORSYTHE, whom everybody considers only half-guilty, how much more will it criminate PERIOLAT and the indicted Commissioners? This assertion that there is something rotten in the letter "K" will have its effect on the jury, and will put it out of the power of the defense to decry the force of that record when it is presented in evidence. The point was argued at length, but not passed on by the Judge. FORSYTHE was put on the stand, but declined to answer any questions for fear of criminating himself. The indictment against him will be dismissed, and then he will, perhaps, open his mouth.

The estimate of the supply of breadstuffs made by the *Mark Lane Express*, the great British authority, fully bears out the wisdom and good faith of THE TRIBUNE in counseling the farmers of the Northwest not to rush their wheat upon the market, tempted by any temporary advance, but to send it forward quietly when the ruling price is fair, and in sufficient quantity to supply the legitimate demand. The sum and substance of the estimate made by the *Mark Lane Express* is that Great Britain will need *all* the wheat the American market can furnish. Under these conditions the Americans can command a good price for the entire crop, if they avoid on the one hand an undue anxiety to rush it upon the market, and on the other all combinations to put up the price to an extortionate figure. The temporary decline in price has no further significance than to note that the Northwest has been sending wheat forward too rapidly, with the natural effect of increasing lake and ocean freights and depressing the price in Liverpool. It is not that more wheat is offered Great Britain than Great Britain needs, but only more than it wants *now*. It is a matter which will correct itself. It is not unlikely that Chicago receipts will show a falling-off after a few days, and the result will be some increase in price. The situation is too favorable to this country to be abused either by combinations to glut the market for the time being or to enforce exorbitant prices by withholding proper supplies. The true policy is to furnish Europe with wheat as rapidly as Europe demands it, but not more rapidly. Under that policy fair prices will rule to the end, for nothing can now happen (not even the close of the Turko-Russian war) which would cut off the European demand for American breadstuffs for this year.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress will meet in extra session a week from next Monday. The call was made necessary by the partisan obstinacy of the last House of Representatives in refusing to vote adequate supplies for maintaining several branches of the Government. No appropriations were made for the army, which has not been paid since the 1st of July. The Department of Justice has no money with which to defray the expenses of the United States Courts, and the niggardly policy of the last Congress has left a large deficiency in the navy supplies. That this policy was not in the interests of economy is now evident enough from the fact that the unusual expense of the extra session must be incurred to make good the deficiencies. It was suggested by partisan malignity, and the purpose was to embarrass the new Administration; but the scheme did not succeed so well as was intended. It was supposed that the President would be constrained to call the extra session at a much earlier date; this would have given both the implacables on the Republican side and the malcontents on the Democratic side an opportunity to harass and obstruct the Administration in its efforts in behalf of Southern reconciliation and Civil-Service reform. Time enough has elapsed, fortunately, to attest the popular approval of both these Administration measures; and, while this popular approval may not shut off the blatant extremists altogether, it will prevent them from making as much headway against the Administration as they had counted upon.

A discussion in the Cabinet of the subjects to be embraced in the President's message to the special session has led to the determination to bring before Congress in this form only those matters which led to the call, and whose urgency has since become apparent. If Congress should confine itself to the consideration of the subjects thus suggested, and leave for the regular session the discussion of general legislation, it could finish its business in a week or two, adjourn and save the country a large expenditure; but we fear that it will not be actuated by so patriotic a purpose. If such a course should be taken, the first business would be to consider and provide for the deficiencies which have necessitated the extra session. Aside from these, the message will call attention to the recent burning of a portion of the Interior Department, and urge an appropriation to repair the damage; it will also direct attention to the insecurity of some of the other Department buildings, which will naturally suggest measures for rendering them fire-proof. Congress will likewise be asked to make an appropriation for the payment of claims approved by the Southern Claims Commission, which were neglected by the last Congress, and the message will contain a history of the Government's action during the late strikes and riots.

It can hardly be hoped that a new Congress, containing a fair average of demagogues, will confine itself to the matters which provoked the call of an extra session, though that is obviously the rule that should govern it; but those who have the public interests at heart will at least endeavor to direct measures and debates in the line of those things that are most urgent. After disposing of the deficiency bills and the safety of the public buildings, the measures which claim priority may be stated as follows: (1) The suggestions for protection of inter-State commerce on the rail highways against violent interruption, which has been proved to arrest the progress of all business; (2) the repeal of the date fixed for resumption, which, so long as the country is confronted with the necessity of resuming in gold alone, acts as a heavy embargo on trade; (3) the remonetization of the silver dollar, along with provision for its free coinage in like manner with the gold dollar, which will be the first step towards practical resumption; (4) provision for the issue of a popular loan, or a savings-bond of small denomination, bearing 3.65 per cent interest, along with the consideration of a further means for intrusting the Government with the safe-keeping of savings deposits; and (5) the suggestions for a revision of the tariff which shall at least lead to a reference of the subject in proper shape to the regular session, so that the facilities for exporting American products may be speedily increased by the encouragement of reciprocity of trade and the importation of raw material required in manufacture.

While these are the vital issues which the country feels the urgent necessity for promptly settling, each of them will find opposition from some demagogues retained in special interests or anxious to give precedence to mere matters of party concern. It is more likely that we shall be treated to nauseating doses of Conklingism. The machine politicians will be ready with their anti-reconciliation and anti-Civil-Service harangues. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's Fourth-of-July oration will be rehashed in a dozen forms, each more tedious than its predecessor. BLAINE's scarecrow of Mexican war and annexation will be brought to the front. There will be long fights over the confirmation or rejection of officials on personal or political grounds. HAYES' title will be reargued, and the Louisiana Returning Board overhauled again. There will be new jeremiads over TILDEN's defeat, and criminations and recriminations as to the responsibility for that gracious event. The bulldozers and bloody-shirt politicians will fight their battles over, and the country will pay the bills to enable the demagogues to air their doubtful rhetoric. Worse even than this prospect, if possible, is the probability that the subsidy-beggars will put in an appearance to wage a preliminary battle and prepare for a bold attack at the regular session. They will desire to have their various schemes discussed in order to estimate their relative strength, and thus ascertain what combinations may be necessary to common success. It is not unlikely that the demagogues may so far prevail as to lead Congress up to the holiday vacation without the accomplishment of any of the schemes of primary importance, but employ the time which belongs to the nation in the discussion of matters which can in no event result to the public advantage, but which threaten serious political and financial errors. If this shall be the ruling spirit of the new Congress, it will be merely a question as to which party will be damaged the most in the eyes of the public. The Republicans can only hope that the majority of the demagogues will be found on the Democratic side, and *vice versa*.

ELEVENTH-HOUR STRATEGY.

The military capacity of the Turkish officers has been frequently called in question during the present war, and there is certainly sufficient testimony to show that some, like SULEIMAN Pasha, have wasted the lives of their soldiers to no purpose; that others, like MUKHTAR Pasha, have recklessly disobeyed orders; and that others, like OSMAN Pasha, who, if success is a criterion, is the best officer in the Turkish army, have shown an inability to improve or follow up a success. Incapacity, however, is not confined to the Turks. If they have failed to improve their opportunities, it has been offset by corresponding failures on the Russian side. The opening of the Russian campaign was unusually brilliant. They crossed the Danube, seized upon the strategic points of Nikopolis, Sistova, Tirnova, Gabrova, the Shipka Pass, and the strongholds of Eska-Sagra and Kesanlik in Roumelia, and established their line in a systematic and soldierly manner, and there they rested. The whole world looked upon Gen. GOURKO's magnificent dash across the Balkans as the forerunner of a speedy occupation of Adrianople by the triumphant Russian armies, but the positions secured were not improved. The men were placed upon the board admirably, but they did not move. The same impotent result awaited their movements in Armenia. They opened their campaign brilliantly. They invested Kars, surrendered Batoum, captured Erivan and Bajazid, and their flying columns came within sight of the domes and minarets of Erzeroum. Then there was a halt in the advance. The strategic positions were secured, but they were not improved, and MUKHTAR Pasha pushed their thin and widely-scattered columns back to their very frontier, which meanwhile was in a blaze of insurrection. Six months have elapsed, and they have not won a solid victory in Europe and Asia. Their armies are on the line of the Danube in Europe and on the Circassian frontier in Asia, and there they were months ago.

There are not wanting many indications that the Russians themselves begin to appreciate these failures, and that they are now seeking to inaugurate an active prosecution of the war. The Russian people themselves are beginning to doubt whether Grand Dukes are likely to be first-class military officers merely because they are Grand Dukes, and to suggest that it might be better for these Grand Dukes to have some experienced and reliable advisers with them, as the German Crown Princes had in the Franco-German war. Of what avail is such a gallant hero as SKOBELEFF, the most brilliant and dashing soldier since MURAT, if he is to be left in the Plevna redoubts without reinforcements, owing to a slow-going Grand Duke? Of what use is that brilliant Balkan raider, Gen. GOURKO, if he is to be left alone on the other side of the mountains in a hostile territory, while a whole Turkish army corps gathers around his few regiments of cavalry far away from their base? One of the most remarkable instances of this eleventh-hour strategy is to be found in the operations around the fatal redoubts of Plevna. The Russians first attacked it last June. With astonishing rashness they assailed it from the open field, exposing their massed columns to the terrible fire of the Turks from behind almost impregnable walls. Over and over again the assault was made, until the attacking army was nearly decimated and fell back, shattered and crushed, to the line of the Danube. Turkish incapacity gave them time to recuperate somewhat. Reinforcements were hurried forward from Russia to make good the thousands they had lost. Again the attempt has been made to take the fortress by assault, and thousands more have been slain. Temporary advantages gained by the heroism of such officers as SKOBELEFF have been lost because the titled officers of the royal household have not improved them. In the first battle of Plevna, the Russians lost between 8,000 and 10,000 men. In the second assault the Russians and Roumanians have already lost twice as many, and the end is not yet. In this emergency, after four months of useless operations against Plevna, after sacrificing nearly 30,000 lives, it occurs to the Grand Duke to send for Gen. TODLEBEN, the great engineer, so that he may explain why Grand Dukes cannot take Plevna, and he explains it by telling them that Plevna can only be taken by regular siege operations. Meanwhile, as if to accommodate OSMAN Pasha and enable him to stand a siege, the Grand Dukes have allowed reinforcements of over 20,000 men, with large amounts of war material and with an immense wagon train of provisions, to enter Plevna! But why was not Gen. TODLEBEN called before any assault was made at all? Failing in that, why was he not called before the second failure was made? If he had been, the Czar might have been spared the spectacle of thousands of his "children" falling victims to dual recklessness from the sumptuous grand stand erected for him by the Grand Dukes.

Better late than never, as the old adage says. With Gen. TODLEBEN on the ground there is a probability that there will be fewer lives wasted hereafter in reckless assaults, and that engineering skill will figure in the reduction of the fortress. He is an old man, and how far he retains his consummate skill remains to be seen; but if he still has that knowledge and ability that in 1848 quelled the Circassians by his system of mountain forts, which in 1853 surrounded Sebastopol with defenses that defied the English and French armies a year, and which HOBART Pasha is now afraid to attack, and which of late years has erected the formidable defenses of Nikolaieff and Cronstadt, the doom of Plevna is sealed.

OBITUARY.

THERESA TIETJIENS.

The great artist, THERESA TIETJIENS, almost the last of the noble school of the old masters, GARCIA and CLEMENTI, which gave to the world such singers as PASTA, PERSIANI, and GRISI, is dead, and one of the grandest voices in the world is silenced forever. With the details of her ailment the public is familiar. She was afflicted with a cancerous tumor, that cruel and hopeless scourge of woman. Repeated operations had been made by the most skillful surgeons in England, which were borne with heroic fortitude. As in all such cases, they raised hopes on the part of her friends that her life would be saved, but the horrible malady was too deeply implanted in her system to be eradicated by the surgeon's knife. Each operation afforded a temporary relief, but at each recurrence it raged with renewed severity, until death has kindly come to the relief of the poor sufferer.

THERESA TIETJIENS was born at Hamburg, of Hungarian parentage, in 1834. Like most great artists, she displayed her talent at a very early age, and gave such promise, not only of vocal ability but also of dramatic power, that rare combination, that her parents placed her under the tuition of one of the best masters of the old school that had educated such great dramatic sopranos as GRISI and SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT. She made such rapid progress that in 1849 she first appeared in her native city in the role of *Lucrezia Borgia*. From Hamburg she went to Vienna and Frankfort, where she created a great sensation in the characters of *Lucrezia Borgia*, *Leonora* (in "Trovatore"), and *Norma*. After traveling some years on the Continent, she made her debut at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, with such a remarkable success that the English public has ever since claimed her as its own. The leading characters with which she has most closely identified herself are MEYERBEER'S *Valentine*, BEETHOVEN'S *Fidelio*, DONIZETTI'S *Lucrezia Borgia*, BELLINI'S *Norma*, GLUCK'S *Iphigenia*, CHERUBINI'S *Medea*, MOZART'S *Countess* in the "Nozze di Figaro," and ROSSINI'S *Semiramis*. The latter character in fact she made so completely her own that few artists have cared to undertake it. For the past twenty-five years she has spent most of her time in London, where she was popular not only for her artistic merits, but also for her noble dignity of character, and her beneficence and loveliness in private life. She has made occasional trips to the Continent, and a few years since filled a short engagement in this country with great success.

She possessed a noble soprano voice, full of passion, remarkable for its breadth, and always grand and imposing in its delivery. As we have said, her method had that largeness, dignity, majesty, and power which characterized the old singers, and which in those golden days was considered something better than vocal gymnastics or mere ear-tickling tunefulness. Her dramatic ability was no less remarkable than her vocal. She occupied upon the lyric stage the same position that RACHEL occupied and RISTORI now holds upon the dramatic, and her personations of the most powerful tragic creations deserve to rank with theirs. In her private life she was universally beloved for her noble character and dignified conduct, for her entire freedom from the jealousy and charlatanry too often found in her profession, and for the acts of beneficence and charity which she was constantly performing. In her public life she devoted herself to her art and to charity; in her private life, to her friends.

Art has met with a great loss in the death of THERESA TIETJIENS. There are a few artists of her school left, like PARODI, ZUCCHI, and LA GRANGE, but they have passed their prime. Perhaps there is but one in the prime of her powers who may fill TIETJIENS' place, and that is FRAU MATERNA, the heroine of WAGNER'S "Trilogy." Her memory, however, will remain as an example for future aspirants to lyric fame. The world will not let it die. Shoals of singers expire and leave no sign. TIETJIENS will take her place in the immortal rank of PASTA, MALIBRAN, PERSIANI, SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT, and other great artists of that school.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

JAMES ROSEVELT BAYLEY, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, died yesterday morning at his home at Newark, N. J., aged 63 years. He was born in New York City, Aug. 23, 1814. His grandfather, Dr. RICHARD BAYLEY, was one of the most eminent American physicians of the last century, Professor successively of Anatomy and Surgery in Columbia College, and the first Health Officer of New York. The Doctor's daughter, Mrs. SETON, was the founder of the Sisterhood of Charity in this country. The future prelate was educated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, where he was for a short time a tutor; studied theology with the Rev. Dr. JARVIS, of Middletown, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and successively served parishes in Harlem and in Hagerstown, Md. There he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, prepared for the priesthood at St. Sulpice in Paris, and on March 2, 1842, was ordained in New York by the late Archbishop (then Bishop) HUGHES. Appointed Professor of Belles-Lettres in St. John's College, Fordham, he became President of that institution in 1845. The following year Archbishop HUGHES made him his private secretary,—a post which he held until 1853. On Oct. 30 of that year he was consecrated Bishop of Newark, N. J. For nineteen years he ruled his diocese with an ability and success of which Seton Hall College and the many lesser institutions of learning, hospitals, convents, and churches called into existence by him are lasting monuments. On July 30, 1872, the Pope raised him to the Archbishopric of Baltimore and the Primacy of the Church in the United States. Of late years his health has been very feeble, and quite recently the Pope gave him a coadjutor—Bishop GIBBONS, who now succeeds him in the Archbishopric. Dr. BAYLEY leaves a number of published works,—a "Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York," "Memoirs of SAMUEL GABRIEL BRUTE, first Bishop of Vincennes," and "Pastorals for the People." A few years after his promotion to the Diocese of Baltimore he was seized by the disease of which he has just died. Last March he went to Europe to consult the physicians there. They found that his case was incurable, and intimated to him that if he wished to die at home he should return at once. He got back Aug. 20, apparently improved in health, but last Wednesday he had a relapse, and grew steadily worse until death ended his sufferings.

In the opinion of the St. Louis *Republican*, Senator CONKLING lost a great opportunity when he cast his vote for Mr. HAYES instead of Mr. TILDEN:

> He might have made TILDEN President,—and, no doubt, he wishes now he had. When the issue hung so lightly in the balance that the voice of any one powerful Republican Senator would have prevented a decision in favor of Mr. HAYES, all eyes were directed to the silent New York Senator, and it was whispered that he would repudiate the verdict of the Electoral Commission and declare for the election of TILDEN. He did not, however; he voted to confirm the judgment. All things considered, it may have been better for the country that he did not foresee then what he so clearly sees now,—for it is difficult to imagine in what respect the inauguration of TILDEN could have been followed by better results than have actually followed the inauguration of HAYES. Still, judging from Mr. CONKLING's present point of view, he made an irreparable mistake, which his action of last week only aggravates. His declaration of war against Mr. HAYES comes seven months too late; it ought to have been made last February.

This is a new view of the matter. His vote in the Senate was the only creditable thing he has done since he went there, and his position on the Electoral question was the only one in which he has not been wrong.

As revealing the inwardness of the Spiritual seance of the period, the trial of medium BLISS at Philadelphia is a pronounced and satisfactory success. A feature of the BLISS performance was the appearance of a squaw (Mrs. BLISS), "BILLY the Bootblack" (Miss EVANS), and "CLARA WOLF" (Miss SNYDER), who have materialized to some account on the trial and shown the thing up in full. Their make-up was excellent, and the deception perfect, until a gentleman, to whom the squaw appeared, thought he smelled a mouse carefully concealed in some brandy with which the dusky maiden's breath was laden. This led to exposure, and finally to prosecution. Among the victims was one WOLF, to whom Miss SNYDER appeared as his sister. So strong was his faith in her that even her penitential protestations were necessary to shake him. BLISS appears to have made considerable money out of his fraud, but his position now is sadly at variance with his name.

Great suffering has fallen upon the striking miners of Pennsylvania, whose families are dependent upon the activity of the heads thereof among the hen-roosts and potato-patches. It seems a little hard that these people should be compelled to starve just because bloated capital is only willing to advance 15 instead of 25 per cent on the old rates. It has been suggested by some unreasoning persons that the miners might go to work and earn something, but as work in a measure interferes with holding meetings, adopting platforms, and electing officers, it is plain that the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania mines cannot, in justice, be invited to participate in labor of any kind. Still, it looks cruel that they should starve.

A few months ago the Turks hoisted their State prayer, used only when Islam is seriously threatened, and recently GORTSCHAKOFF, Baron STUART, and half-a-dozen Roumanian Ministers opened religious services whose invocations were for the fall of Plevna. Two batteries of broken-down cannon and the fire department were ordered out to assist in the solemnities, and the result was a refreshing season of the most horrible din ever perpetrated under the guise of piety. The business was kept up all day, and the papers held in readiness to chronicle the answer to the prayer, but it came not, and at nightfall the devotees gave it up as a bad job. Verily is this a religious war.

A correspondent writes to the New York *World* from the City of Mexico that portentous preparations are under way for the obliteration of the American nation. One Gen. HERMINEGILDO CARRILLO says he will be ready to open the massacre when his force is armed with pieces of uniform calibre, which will make "one of his men good for ten Yankees." A similar mistake as to how many Yankees it took to make a man was corrected not many years ago, and another opportunity will not be distasteful, especially if presented by the greasy occupants of the Halls of the Montezumas.

A grand Congress of Americanists has just been held at Luxemburg, Belgium. The object of the Society is the investigation of the scientific features of the two Americas, and to contribute to the progress of the ethnographic, linguistic, and historical study thereof. Papers were read and discussions held to the intense delight of all who understood them, but timid politicians who are always fearful of new parties and strange issues will rejoice to know that the researches of the Society are confined to times anterior to the landing of COLUMBUS.

Old Blue-Jeans WILLIAMS is already monkeying around for something to do when his Gubernatorial term expires. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is responsible for the statement that in the event of MORTON's death WILLIAMS will resign in order that GRAY, now Lieutenant-Governor, may appoint him to the vacant Senatorial chair. This is not improbable, for it bears every indication of one of old WILLIAMS' bungling tricks, and is worthy of the man who would utilize a riot to make money in a cow-trade.

HENRY MEIGGS, the Peruvian TOM SCOTT, has been in rather hard financial luck of late. He issued some promises to pay, and when redemption time came he found his enemies combined against him, and that he was unable to raise any money. Seeing that he was liable to be tipped over, he secured the Government indorsement of his bills (pretty much the same thing as forcing a subsidy bill), and now he is prepared to dictate terms again.

President HAYES asked SPOTTED TAIL to knock off his war-dancing and go in for more civilized recreations. Imagine old TAIL in a bootjack coat flopping around to the strains of the "Blue Danube," his legs slinging like two sticks of cord-wood fastened with wires; and then fancy him poking out his fin to his partner, as he leads her to a seat, with the remark, "Ugh! vewy hot, you know; don't admire this sort of thing so much; ugh!"

The New York *Times* declares that conceit, arrogance, and folly jointly explain CONKLING's extraordinary course. The thoroughness of his discipline maintains the support of his brigade of officeholders selected originally for their contemptible servility of nature; and by this machinery he has long ruled the Republican party organization in the Empire State.

> Yesterday was the finest opening day the St. Louis Fair has known since its beginning. Chicago and Cincinnati papers will please note this fact.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Don't know how it is with Cincinnati, but the Chicago Exposition has something besides the weather to recommend it.

In order to keep the wires open, and so that the interior of the State could not learn what was going on in New York City election night, TWEED says his understrappers were ordered to telegraph the Bible. Fancy the consternation of the operators on hearing so much news going over the lines in one night.

There is no quibble between the Indians and the Department as to where the redskins shall live or what they shall do, but all hands have come to loggerheads on the question of paper collars, white neckties, and open-backed shirts.

St. Louis is still banging away at Chicago savings banks, forgetting that she is as deep in the mud as MYERS is into Chicago.

With BULL in Canada and BULLIS in Mexico, bullets will soon be in demand.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Hendricks and wife will reach New York next Sunday. He will resume the practice of law in Indianapolis.

The funeral services over the remains of Gen. Custer are to take place at West Point this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Judge Sands, of Kentucky, recently made a public confession of alcoholism, and resigned his position on the Bench.

"Is Walt Whitman a Great American Poet?" is one of the subjects for compositions of the Senior Class at Yale College.

The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* estimates that the riotous demonstrations there have thus far cost the State half a million dollars. The people have to pay this.

The Captain of the Harvard crew tries to explain the sign of last summer at the Springfield boat-house,—"Reporters and loafers not wanted here,"—but he makes a bad fist of it. Rowing men generally do make a bad fist of it when they attempt to write. Why has it not occurred to the Harvard Captain to engage a reporter, or a loafer, to make his explanation for him?

The Boston *Traveller* reports that a lady in that city procured a permit for the burial of her pet dog in Mount Auburn Cemetery, through a physician's certificate that "Leo Gilman died of spinal meningitis."

According to the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, one of the strangest things in the world is to find Southern planters buying tons of Northern hay, while the heavy and grievous task the whole year round is to keep the fields clear of grass.

Bennett remains in Europe because he can direct his great moral engine better there than if he were on this side of the ocean. He has to be half way between the *Herald* office and the seat of war, and, as *Col. Sellers* says, Paris is his "spot."

The Springfield *Republican* says that John Bright's speech at the opening of the Manchester Town-Hall irresistibly calls up the jovial Egyptian custom of dragging a corpse around the banquet-hall before the feast began. Mr. Bright was in an unusually despondent frame of mind.

Seven cities claimed the poet Homer dead, through which the living Homer begged his bread. Shall it be so with McClellan? He has been holding office in New York, running for Governor in New Jersey, and having his name in the Directory at Baltimore. There are four States still to hear from.

After the Czar, and Prince Charles of Romania, were whipped at Plevna, they decorated each other. A Bucharest dispatch says: "Prince Charles of Roumania has been decorated with the Cross of St. George, and the Emperor of Russia has received the Grand Cordon of the Star of Roumania."

Minister Layard stands well at Constantinople, and is the principal "sympathizer" at the Turkish Capital. The Porte has recently granted him a firman to carry on the investigation of the ruins of Nineveh, where the explorations of the then Lieut. Layard first made that name famous to the world thirty years ago.

"Belle Lamar," an American drama by Dion Boucicault, with the scenes laid in Virginia during the Civil War, was played Monday evening at the National Theatre in Washington. The story typifies the era of good feeling, and embraces within its cast of characters Union and Confederate Generals, among the latter Stonewall Jackson. President Hayes was invited to occupy the President's box.

During a meeting of old settlers in Lawrence, Kan., a few days ago, Mr. Eli Thayer, in giving some reminiscences of the settlement of that State, said: "I held a meeting in New York City, and urged with all the power I could the needs of Kansas. At the close of the address a young man arose and said that he was anxious to do something towards the abolition of slavery. He thought my scheme practical, and would give $1,000. Through his influence I succeeded in raising $30,000 in three weeks. His name is one that no eulogy of mine can brighten and no one's calumny can sully. It was William M. Evarts."

Before the Luton Bench, Sept. 13, Messrs. Bright, Leslie & Martin, hat-manufacturers, were summoned for an infringement of the Trades-Marks act, in pirating a registered design known as the "Peg Woffington." It appears that a new style of hat called the "Peg Woffington" has recently been in considerable demand, to the exclusion of most other shapes. In appearance it resembles the style of headgear which the celebrated actress after whom it is named is usually represented in her portraits as wearing. The complainants, Louise & Co., claimed to have registered it both in London and Paris, and sought by these proceedings to prevent other firms from imitating it.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "I find that I telegraphed by pure inadvertence that Mrs. Layard was the first European lady with whom a Sultan had sat down to dinner at his own table. What I should have said was that Mrs. Layard is the first lady, not being of Royal rank, to whom this compliment has been paid. It has, in fact, been paid to at least two other 'European ladies,' so that my telegram was not strictly correct. But then they were ladies, and something more, the one being the Empress of the French, the other the Princess of Wales, who as such could only treat even with a Sultan on equal terms, but were also receiving the hospitality they had already shown him at their own courts."

The cheap cab scheme in New York has failed, and Mr. Frank Kavanagh, the promoter, is called not exactly a public benefactor. He promised to embark $150,000 of English capital in the enterprise, but did not put up a stiver. The New York *Times* says on this head: "No prudent man would put his money in any enterprise under the vague promises and mysterious assurances which seem to have constituted Mr. Frank Kavanagh's chief stock in trade. No one doubts that cheap cabs are much wanted in this city, and no one doubts that a company started in good faith and managed by practical men would make money and pay handsome dividends. As we pointed out in these columns last spring, Mr. Kavanagh's alleged scheme for forming a New York Cab Company is not likely to prove a success."

Eastern newspapers print the following dispatch from Washington: The United States Consul at St. John's, N. F., informs the Department of State that he has purchased of one of the crew of the New Bedford whaler A. Houghton, wrecked in Hudson's Bay last June, one silver tablespoon and one silver dessertspoon, supposed to be relics of the Franklin expedition. The tablespoon has the letters J. G. F. engraved thereon. On the face of the dessertspoon is the head of a fish, with a laurel wreath, and on the back the English crown and stamp. The story of the sailor is that he received these articles from the Esquimaux of Repulse Bay, who had received them from the native chief, at whose camp the white men who owned them died of scurvy while on a visit thereto.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: "Some of Mr. Gladstone's friends are greatly exercised at the rumor that the ex-Premier is writing a pamphlet on Irish affairs, in which it is said he admits the possibility of Home Rule. If this eccentric statesman really admits that he could consent even to a modification of the Home-Rule ideas, the breach between the Liberal party and their once renowned leader will become too wide ever to be bridged over. The Whigs, who now guide the destinies of Liberalism, treat Home Rule as if it were a toad in their path. They cannot endure it. They hate it. Mr. John Bright, himself the apostle of Liberalism, is opposed to it. He has publicly declared his aversion to the so-called moderate views of Mr. Butt. Meanwhile, the Home-Rule movement is developing into a crisis."

Dr. James Freeman Clarke is an Orthodox Unitarian. He stands midway between Dr. Peabody and Dr. O. B. Frothingham; he is less orthodox than the Cambridge Professor and preacher, less radical than the New York Liberal. Of his work in the pulpit, C. F. Thuring writes in the *Christian Union*: "The literary qualities of Dr. Clarke's sermons are exceedingly marked. He is a Matthew Arnold in the pulpit; but he possesses more earnestness, more strength, more consistency, than the author of 'St. Paul and Protestantism.' Conciseness and elegance characterize every paragraph. . . . None of the graces of oratory adorn his speaking. His voice inclines to a rather gruff hoarseness; his reading is slow, if not slightly labored; his gestures are few; his eloquence is the calm eloquence of clear thought, of broad scholarship, and of literary culture."

Commissioner Bryan has been having a little argument with the temperance fanatics of the District of Columbia. He writes in answer to a petition, or a protest, or something of that kind: "Some of us who never knew, and who never want to know, the taste of either liquor or tobacco in any form, and who deplore intemperance as one of the greatest curses of the age, may be permitted to profit by our observation in other lands as well as in our own, and to believe that the failure of the temperance cause to arrest the monster evil which it has combatted for so many years, is ascribable mainly to the weapons used and the manner of the warfare. . . . Men will drink, and after childhood they are not content, as a rule, with milk or water. Why not accept the inevitable, rather than seek to regulate men's appetites by our own, by homilies, by tracts, or by logic? . . . Why not attack the vile compounds that poison some, craze others, and injure all; degrading often the noblest of our race into beasts, and bringing wretchedness upon themselves, their families, and society? Why not provide those comparatively harmless substitutes, which experience proves can be freely used by any people without impairing their sobriety?" This sensible and characteristic statement of the case he supplements by advising the unemployed young men of Virginia to engage in the cultivation of the grape "that native wines may abound" and drunkenness diminish. This is a temperance argument more sound than any that has recently been advanced from any quarter.

WASHINGTON.

How Thieving Lumbermen Were Outwitted by the Government.

The Visiting Savages More Inclined to Accept the Inevitable.

New York Custom-House Clerks to Enjoy a Few Months' Peace.

Report of the Commission which Examined the Interior Building.

A Few Figures Pertaining to the Speakership of the House.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

A JOKE ON THE LOG-STEALERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The Government has met with considerable success in disposing of the timber seized in Louisiana and Minnesota having been cut on public lands. Offers have been received within the last day or two from lumbermen in Minnesota who propose to buy the logs now in the possession of the Government, and to pay market rates for them. Some of these offers have been accepted, and others are under consideration. In Louisiana the lumbermen succeeded in getting an order from the Court directing that the logs should be sold at public auction, and they then combined to bid only a nominal rate for them. The United States sent an agent, who bought the logs for the Government at extremely low rates, and now the lumbermen are purchasing them from the Government at market prices. Of course the first sale was subject to a decision by the courts whether the seizure of the logs was a valid one or not, but if the judgment should be against the Government in the Louisiana cases the amount to be turned into the court would be only that which was paid at the public sale, and the excess which the Government subsequently received at the private sale would go into the Treasury.

THE INDIANS.

Secretary Schurz had a final interview with the Indian delegation this morning. They seemed more disposed to remove temporarily to the Missouri River than they did yesterday, and, having received their overcoats and trunks, were to leave this evening for the West via New York. The Indians were informed that the Government would expect them to dress hereafter in plain clothes, and to engage in agricultural pursuits. Wagons, plows, and other agricultural implements will be furnished them in the spring, and they will then be removed to the line of the White River, which is represented to be capable of being made a rich farming country. The cost of the visit of this delegation is estimated at about $7,000.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Work at the Government Printing Office is almost entirely suspended, only two presses now being in operation. If it were not for the agricultural report ordered to be printed by the last Congress, and which is not yet completed, a great number of women now employed in the printing office, folding and stitching, would be without work, as most of the printers and pressmen now are.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney-General stated to-day that he should ask for no legislation at the extra session beyond the appropriation necessary to supply deficiencies in judicial expenses.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.

The number of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department has been increased to such an extent that Secretary Sherman has ordered that no more additions be made to that force. One-half the appropriation for that purpose for the fiscal year is already expended.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Appraiser Dutcher, of New York, arrived here to-day. One result of his visit is that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to make the changes in the Appraiser's Office recommended by the Jay Commission before November.

Dutcher's reason for the postponement was that October and November are the busiest months of the importing year, and that the office would be more embarrassed to make the changes now than it would be later. Secretary Sherman desires to postpone further changes until the new Collector and principal officers have been appointed.

DOUBTED.

The Consul at Demarara has sent the Department a statement that, after examination, he is of opinion that the charge that sugars are artificially colored at that port cannot be sustained. The revenue officials cast grave doubts upon this Consul's statement.

OUR WHISKY CASES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today sent a revenue agent to Chicago to aid in the preparation of some of the important whisky cases now pending. The Commissioner is determined to bring all the revenue cases on the court-docket throughout the country to trial as soon as possible.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

District-Attorney Woodford, of New York, writes here that the dockets of the United States Courts there are burdened with cases, many of which date back to 1865. In some of these the evidence has been destroyed or impaired.

BUILDINGS INVESTIGATED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The Commission appointed by Secretary Schurz to investigate and report the condition of the building and walls of the Interior Department submitted a report in which they state that the walls are entirely safe. They recommend that the roof be rebuilt with iron beams, the covering to be of copper, and as space is evidently already much needed to accommodate the great and growing business of the Patent Office and the Interior Department, which has in fact compelled the dangerous use of spaces within the roof for the storage of combustible materials, the Board suggests the propriety of constructing another building across the middle of the court-yard running north and south, to consist of the same number of stories as the present front and wings, to have a central corridor, and two rows of rooms on each story, and to be of fire-proof construction. The two court-yards which will then exist will be of dimensions which can be readily roofed with iron and glass, which will make it possible to use all the lower portion of them for the storage of models, paper, etc.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

FIGURING UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Cox arrived here to-day. Randall will be here to-morrow, and Morrison on Friday. The Speakership contest has already begun. All that has been ascertained thus far is what the partisans of different candidates claim. The aggregate of these claims shows the very amusing result that a hundred votes more are pledged for different candidates than there are Democrats in the House. The claims are these: On the first ballot, Randall, 60; Cox, 35; Sayler, 40; Blackburn, 38; Morrison, 32; Goode and scattering, 25; making a total of 230 votes, which, it is said, are pledged. The Democratic membership of the House is but 145. Seventy-three votes will be a caucus majority sufficient for nomination. If Randall's claim of 60 on the first ballot is bone fide, the present prospect is that it will be difficult to defeat him.

THE SUBSIDY PEOPLE

now claim that Randall has changed his views in the past two years, and is now in favor of subsidies; that he not only will not oppose the Texas Pacific, if Southern Congressmen unitedly favor it, but that he is inclined to favor a subsidy to the steamship line between New Orleans and South American States, for the encouragement of that country.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC LOBBY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: "There is no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Texas Pacific subsidy lobby to run a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. They have selected their man and made their platform, and go into the fight with their colors nailed to the masthead. It is a bold strike for $150,000,000 of the people's money. The candidate selected is Goode, of Virginia."

MOTH-KILLING.

A CARD FROM DONN PIATT.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Cowles & Brega moth-exterminator swindle, which was investigated by the Clymer Committee last winter, is likely to receive further ventilation at the coming session of Congress. This is the business in which Gen. McClellan was engaged and was paid a percentage on the amount paid by the Government to the moth-killing firm. Donn Piatt was the Washington agent of the firm, and it was largely through his efforts that the process was originally imposed upon the Government. He was called to testify before the Clymer Committee with reference to alleged frauds in connection with Cowles & Brega's contract, but at that time he had no personal knowledge of fraud in connection with the business. Piatt and the moth-killing firm having quarreled over the compensation to be paid the former, Piatt has for some time past been conducting an investigation on his own account, and, if he is able to substantiate the allegations he now makes, some army-officers who were instrumental in having the process of Cowles & Brega adopted by the War Department may be called to answer before a general court-martial. In his paper of to-day Donn Piatt prints, in large double-leaded type, over his signature, the following card:

To the Public: During the first session of the late Congress I was summoned, much against my will, to give testimony before the Committee of Investigation concerning the alleged frauds in the moth contracts of Messrs. Cowles & Brega. I had no evidence to offer as to such frauds. I knew of none, and so stated to the Committee. I had been employed by Cowles & Brega to procure the contracts, and so far as I knew there was no part of the transaction that was not fair and honest.

Pressed by the Committee, however, I gave my suspicions. I said at the time such suspicions were not evidence, and, had Messrs. Cowles & Brega and Col. Ingalls contented themselves with a simple denial, I should, in accordance with Justice Dogberry's advice to the watch, have [illegible] them go, and, presently calling myself together, thanked God I was rid of some knaves.

But such a course did not suit these gentlemen, and, turning upon me, they heaped on my head the vilest abuse possible.

Under these circumstances I took up the investigation where it was dropped by the Committee, and, quietly following the few clews offered, I now find myself possessed of the evidence I did not have as a witness.

I now know, and hold myself ready to prove:

That Col. Rufus Ingalls was in the pay of Messrs. Cowles & Brega, receiving from them a cash valuation for his services.

That he was in such employ when he sat upon the Commission in 1872, at Philadelphia, when that Commission reported in favor of Cowles & Brega's process.

That he was so employed when, as a member of the second Commission, he again joined in a report favorable to their process.

That he was their paid agent when, as Acting Quartermaster-General, he violated the law in allowing these men, his clients, $30,000.

I have the proof, and hold myself prepared to produce the same, that Messrs. Cowles & Brega, with corrupt intent to influence Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, contracted with that officer of the Government to pay Gen. Marcy, Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, a percentage upon the contracts procured from the Government,—Gen. Marcy being Chairman of the Committee that approved of Cowles & Brega's process at Philadelphia.

I have the proof that books were altered or destroyed for the purpose of concealing these fraudulent transactions; that witnesses were run away to Canada to escape appearance before the Committee of Investigation; and that the testimony of Messrs. Brega, Cowles, and Ingalls is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the War Department and the Grand Jury for their judicial consideration.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has addressed the following letter in regard to the project of rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi to Capt. Eads:

Capt. J. B. Eads, St. Louis—SIR: I wrote you a letter some time ago in relation to the levee system of Louisiana, to which I have not yet received a reply, and which I fear has escaped your attention. I desire again to call your attention to the importance of this subject, and hope you will find time to consider it, as it is something now under consideration by this Department, and to you I look with hopefulness to the solution of the best means of retaining the river walls, and making the levees permanent. Please give this matter your best and earliest consideration, that we may jointly be ready to take hold of it when Congress meets. Respectfully, your obedient servant, W. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

AN IMPORTANT DIGEST.

Journal-Clerk Smith has prepared for the Committee on Rules, under a resolution of the House passed last session, a digest of all the proceedings from the foundation of the Government in connection with the choice of officers of the House of Representatives. It contains all the rulings of Speakers and Clerks on questions arising in connection with the organization of the House, extracts containing all resolutions, and giving a history of all contests which have ever taken place in the election of officers. Although prepared for the use of the Committee on Rules, this digest will be of great value to all members of the House, and especially to those who enter Congress for the first time at the coming session, and who are therefore unfamiliar with its usages.

OVERPAYMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Two mail contractors in collusion with J. E. O'Brien, a clerk in the pay division of the Post-Office Department, secured the overpayment of $20,000, but, being detected, are returning the money, and may not be prosecuted.

APPOINTMENT.

Judge R. B. Warden, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but for the past five years resident of this city, has been appointed member of the Board of Health of this District, vice John M. Langston, resigned.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Hannibal Bridge Company—State Board of Equalization—Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—A Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hannibal Bridge Company was held at the Leland Hotel at 12 o'clock. The old Directors were re-elected as follows: A. M. White, A. M. Boody, A. W. Lamb, C. M. Smith, and A. B. Bayless. The Directors then met and re-elected Alex M. White President and A. T. White Treasurer.

The State Board of Equalization at the session to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Railroads, as sent in advance in these dispatches last night, and then adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow, when the formal adjournment takes place. The Board has, however, already closed its labors, and most of the members leave for home to-night.

The Agents for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who were appointed by Gov. Cullom in accordance with the State law passed last session, which went into effect July 1, have made their report for the quarter ending Sept. 30. Agent Raney, at the National Stock-Yards, East St. Louis, reports that he has not found it necessary to make any arrests or institute proceedings for violation of the law, and that the officers of the Stock-Yards and dealers co-operate in carrying out the spirit of the law, though, when it first went into effect, the law was violated by some men in the tying of the feet of sheep, calves, and hogs, in order to transport them in wagons. But this practice, which caused great agony to the unfortunate animals, has been done away with, and, at the instance of the State Agent, racks and cribs have been procured. Agent McDonald, at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, reports that during the quarter he has caused twenty-five arrests for inhuman treatment of animals, and nineteen such defendants have been fined. Further arrests would have been justified, he adds, but the officers of the Humane Society at Chicago discourage arrests when remonstrance alone will suffice to induce more humane treatment of animals. The officers of the Stock-Yards are reported to be in hearty sympathy with the law, and to desire its enforcement.

The libel suit of William Andrews, a local Democratic ward politician of some note, vs. the *Illinois State Journal*, to recover $5,000 damages for its publication of him as a common and intolerable nuisance, has been on trial in the Circuit Court all day, and the jury is still out, apparently unable to agree. The defense seeks to justify the charge by establishing the character of the complainant. Much interest is manifested in the case.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—The most interesting social event that has transpired for years in the Village of Danvers, McLean County, was the wedding to-day of Mr. Antoine E. DeMange, a well-known young lawyer of Bloomington, and Miss Marie L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Hodge, of Danvers, a lovely, accomplished, and wealthy lady. Among the guests were many of the leading people of Bloomington and other neighboring cities.

THE KEOKUK CANAL.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 3.—This evening Maj. Stickney, in charge of the Government canal at this place, decided to build a coffer dam above the upper gate of the lower lock of the canal, to protect the gates and to allow steamboats to transfer from the outer bank of the canal to boats in the river. Hence navigation will not be closed in the upper river as announced in these dispatches this morning. A force of men were set at work on the coffer dam this evening.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Unfinished 2:22 Race at Cleveland Won by Badger Girl.

Remarkably Fast Time Made by the Winner of the Pacing Race.

Sheppard Boy, a Chicago Horse, Upsets the Pool-Box and the Knowing Ones.

He Wins the 2:35 Race in Three Straight Heats—Best Time, 2:23 1-2.

THE TURF.

FAST PACING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3.—At the Cleveland Club races, second day, there was a large attendance. The unfinished 2:22 class was won by Badger Girl.

The first race of the second day was pace; won in three straight heats by Sweetzer, Sleepy George second money, Lucy third, Straight Edge fourth. The feature of this race was the time in the first heat paced by Sweetzer, without a break, in 2:16, said to be the fastest heat ever paced on any track to harness. The second heat was dead between Sweetzer and George, but given to Sweetzer, as George broke and run under the wire. The time in this heat was an even thing—34, 1:08, 1:42, 2:16.

In the third heat George was half a length ahead at the score, but running.

In the 2:35 class Sheppard Boy got a record of 2:23½, with Dick Wright, Salem, and Dan Bassett close followers.

SUMMARY.

Oct. 2.—2:22 class, purse $1,000, divided:

Badger Girl	3	2	3	0	1	1	1
Deception	1	1	7	5	2	3	2
Lew Scott	4	3	1	0	4	2	3
Little Gypsy	7	4	2	3	3	0	0
Monarch, Jr.	2	7	4	6	6	0	0
Marion G.	5	5	4	5	0	0	2
Elsie Good	5	9	9	8	7	0	0
Jennie Holton	6	6	6	9	9	0	0
Clifton Boy	8	8	8	7	8	0	0

Time—2:22¾; 2:22½; 2:25; 2:24; 2:25½; 2:22¼; 2:25½.

Pacing class, $600, divided.

Sweetzer	1	1	1
Sleepy George	2	2	2
Lucy	3	3	3
Bay Sallie	5	4	4
Straight Edge	4	5	5

Time—2:16; 2:16; 2:16¼.

Second race, Oct. 3, second day, 2:35 class, $700, divided.

Sheppard Boy	1	1	1
Dick Wright	2	2	3
Salem	3	6	2
Ethel	5	3	6
Dan Bassett	4	5	4
Iowa Maid	11	4	9
Tom Medley	8	8	5
Bay Dick	6	7	7
Little Jo	7	11	dr.
Jim Schriber	9	10	8
Harry J.	10	9	18

Time—2:23¼; 2:25½; 2:27.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—The attendance at today's races was not so large as upon former occasions.

In the first event, for an Association purse of $300, $50 to the second, mile heats, Enlight, King Faro, Mirah, and Grit started. Mirah was first choice. In the first heat King Faro was first, Mirah second, Enlight third. King Faro also won the second heat and race. In the last heat Grit was second, Mirah third. Time, 1:44¾ and 1:43½.

The Bell Mead stake for 2-year-old colts, dash three-quarters of a mile, was won by Himyar, Leveler second, Earl of Beaconsfield third. Time, 1:16¾. Himyar was the favorite.

The third event was a dash of one and one-fourth miles for the Association purse, $250. Largenteen, the favorite, was first, Oily Gammon second, Janet third. Time, 2:12¾.

CALIFORNIA RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—At San Jose to-day, in a race three in five to harness, Nutwood beat Lou Whipple, Red Cross, St. Helena, and Sweet Brier in three straight heats. Time, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:23½.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO—ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The game between Chicago and St. Louis was interrupted by a heavy rain. The following is the score as far as played:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	
St. Louis	1	3	2	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	2	0	0	0	3	0	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 6.
Runs earned—None.
Errors—St. Louis, 5; Chicagos, 5.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—Base-ball: Springfield Reds, 3; Louisvilles, 2. Five innings, the rain preventing further play.

BOSTONS—HARTFORDS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Base-ball: Bostons, 6; Hartfords, 4.

THE TRIGGER.

BOGARDUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 3.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus gave an exhibition at a shooting tournament here to-day. It rained almost constantly, but, in spite of the wet, he broke 151 glass balls out of 158 in nine minutes and forty-six seconds. To-morrow he gives other exhibitions. The tournament continues two days longer.

THE RAILROADS.

KANSAS CITY VS. THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

It is but a few days since that the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association was reorganized, and already it has a fight on hand more serious than any that has threatened its existence while working under the old plan. As has already been stated in THE TRIBUNE, the Association now pools all its earnings, while under the old plan only a certain percentage was pooled. To carry out the late agreement it becomes necessary that the shipments from Missouri River points be divided proportionally among the various lines belonging to the pool, and an agent has been appointed, with headquarters at Kansas City, to attend to this business. But this agent will be entirely powerless to act unless he is allowed to inspect the shipping-books of the elevators. To enable him to divide the business equally and see to it that no one road can take advantage of the other, a demand was made by the Association on the elevator men in Kansas City to furnish an exhibit of their shipping-books. This request has been refused by the elevators on the ground that it places in the possession of the pooling roads the amount of grain shipped, the price paid for shipping, and the route over which shipped. The refusal, of course, substantiates the charges so often made during the past year that the rates were being cut by certain of the St. Louis roads, and that the elevators at Kansas City were aiding and abetting them in this business. The way this was done was that the elevators allowed the cars of certain roads to be loaded with from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds and issued bills of lading for 20,000 pounds, which makes a large rebate on such shipments and shows why so many Kansas City shippers preferred to ship via St. Louis. Of course this kind of thing can be practiced under the new plan almost as well as under the old one, and the only safeguard against such practices is in compelling the elevators at Missouri River points to make an exhibit of their shipping-books. The Southwestern Association acted promptly in the matter, and at once gave orders that no more cars should be furnished to the elevators at Kansas City for grain shipments until they will allow the Secretary or agent of the Association access to their loading-out books containing record of their shipments since Sept. 1, 1877.

Now, on account of this action by the Association, the elevator men, shippers, and the press of Kansas City are raising an unprecedented hue and cry and swear vengeance upon the roads belonging to the Association. The newspapers particularly are most venomous in their denunciations of the railroads. One of the Kansas City papers comments upon the difficulty as follows:

> The refusal of the elevators to expose the private accounts of the shippers as a means of enforcing the high-rate rules of the pooling combination was followed by the withdrawal of all the freight-cars from the elevators and the stoppage of all exportation of grain from Kansas City till one side or the other yields.
>
> This unexpected situation will seriously disturb business and produce a great many cases of individual embarrassment. It shows the readiness with which railroad companies will, to carry their point, resort to expedients as high-handed and as reprehensible as those adopted by desperate and half-starved workingmen in their strikes. The right of companies chartered as common carriers, with high monopoly privileges, to destroy all competition by combining in a pooling arrangement to extort exorbitant rates from the public, may well be doubted. It is certainly against public policy, whether the law affords any remedy or not. But when such a combination assumes and exercises the power to force outside business men into an active support of the pooling business, by refusing to allow them to ship at the combination's own fixed rates, it is certainly violating the law and the rights of the public as flagrantly as ever the wildest mob of strikers did when going about forcing people to quit work. If there is no efficient legal remedy for a wrong like that, our Legislature should promptly devise one.
>
> In the meantime, it seems to us that our grain-firms are taking a stand in which they deserve and will have the cordial sympathy of the public and a certain triumph in the end. If they succeeded in getting lower rates of freight on grain than the railroad combination had fixed, they were simply doing their duty in protecting themselves and the producers of the West against that combination. It is not their duty to foster and protect such combinations, but to break them up whenever they can, and they did right in refusing a demand which the Rate Association had no right to make on them. They appointed a committee yesterday to take legal counsel as to their remedy against the embargo laid on grain by the Association, and should the courts offer no relief they will probably find other means of getting grain to market. The position of the Rate Association is not only weak but untenable. The attempt to hold it for any length of time will surely break up the combination.

Another Kansas City paper says:

> Now, this is in law a conspiracy—just as much as the strike of the brakemen was, and it only needs that a Superintendent or freight agent set fire to an elevator or beat a shipper to death to make the parallel complete.
>
> It is, too, a violation of their charters as common carriers, and for which they can and ought to be made responsible in exemplary damages. Nothing so high-handed as to railroad usurpations and oppressions has ever before transpired in the West. A combination of seven railways against the commerce of a whole city and State equal in results, if successful, to an act of war. And this is the return which these, two months ago terror-stricken and helpless corporations, make to a generous and magnanimous people who came to their aid in their dire extremity.
>
> It is the highwayman's demand, after rifling a man's pockets, to make him take off his boots to see that he has some more hid away in his stockings. The only protection the shipper has had against these pool conspiracies was in the cupidity of the conspirators. Now, under a threat to stop all shipments, they propose to make the shipper furnish the protection which honor fails to afford among themselves. We hope our elevators will meet this promptly, and if necessary indict every road for conspiracy. The Grand Jury of Jackson County is in session, and the roads are all under charters from Missouri. The matter has gone far enough, and when corporations propose policy as destructive as a public enemy they must be met as such.

All of which goes to show that the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association is right, and that they have struck the sharks of Kansas City in a vital spot.

SCARCITY OF CARS.

The cry of the railroads centering in this city is "more cars." The freight business is so large now that not a single road has enough cars to take care of all that offers. All the roads have issued orders to load the cars to their utmost capacity, and most of them are adding new ones to their rolling stock every day. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has borrowed all the cars it could get, has added about 500 new ones in the last few weeks, and is adding about ten more every day, yet it was short about 2,500 cars yesterday. Other Western roads are about similarly situated. But what is most noteworthy is that the roads leading East are also short of cars, although not to the same extent as the Western roads. The Michigan Central Railroad was short yesterday about 700 cars. Never before has it occurred that the roads leading East from this city were short of cars before the close of navigation, and it indicates a still greater rush of business as soon as the navigation season is at an end. The roads were unprepared for such an unprecedented rush of business, though the splendid condition of the crops indicated that it would be heavy. During the last five or six years the construction of new cars has not kept pace with the increase of business. The Granger movements, scarcity of money, and other causes induced the railroads to stop making further expenses until they could see their way clear. This is the reason why they are now unprepared to take care of the immense business now coming forward.

THE NEW PITTSBURG ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 3.—A new western outlet from this city is now assured. Ground was broken on the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Lake Erie Railroad this morning. Yesterday morning Mr. B. J. McGrann, the contractor, arrived in the city from Lancaster with a large force of bridge-builders, foremen, engineers, and clerks, and his men were taken out on the afternoon trains and posted at Sewickley, Phillipsburg, Beaver County, and other points. Ten acres of carts, wheel-barrows, derricks, ropes, pulleys, drills, picks, wedges, sledges, etc., are now lying at Yardleyville, on the Delaware, and will be shifted to this point at once. Mr. McGrann was also accompanied to this city by J. H. Coffrode, of the bridge-building firm of Philadelphia. In the afternoon the contractor, Mr. Coffrode, Mr. Sayler, the engineer in charge of the survey of the new road, Sebastian Wimmer, chief engineer, and Mr. Auckenhile, his assistant, left for Phillipsburg, where the iron bridge is to span the Ohio. It is stated that most of the grading will be done this fall. The discriminations of the Pennsylvania Company against Pittsburg are seriously felt in every department of business, and the prospect of a competing road and a fair show gives great satisfaction to our citizens.

I., B. & W.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—H. C. Stimson, of New York, representing the bondholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road, Gen. George B. Wright, Receiver, and C. W. Fairbanks, attorney, have submitted a plan to the several classes of bondholders, which, they think, will accomplish the end desired. It is what may be called a scaling scheme, by which all classes of bondholders will get a certain per cent for their bonds in proportion to the present value of the scale, varying in price from 30 up to 75 cents on the dollar. To raise money to buy these bonds it is proposed to issue $5,000,000 new bonds and cancel all now existing. It is thought the business of the road will enable the Company to pay interest on such bonds promptly. The bondholders have not yet taken action on the proposition. The scheme will not be acceptable to the first-mortgage bondholders, as they are sanguine that they eventually will scoop the whole concern without even raising the $650,000 ordered to be paid certain classes of creditors by the Court, hoping by appeal to the United States Supreme Court to rid themselves of that.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—The annual meeting of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company occurred to-day. The old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition. A resolution tendering the congratulations of the stockholders for the success of the management of the road was unanimously passed. E. D. Standiford was re-elected President, and H. Victor Newcomb Vice-President. The report of the President shows the affairs of the Company to be in a satisfactory condition, the bonded and floating debt having been largely reduced. The earning capacity of the road is rapidly increasing, there being in the past year a net of $2,140,520.28, against $1,484,047.37 in the year before the panic. The road is in fine physical condition, the country through which it passes is increasing in population and wealth, the Company paying much attention to immigration and the location of manufacturing interests along its line.

MORE PAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—*General Order to the Officers and Employes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company:* An advance of 5 per cent upon the compensation of all employes of this Company affected by the reduction of 10 per cent in July last, and where the pay amounts to less than $2,000 per annum, will be made on and after Nov. 1, 1877. W. H. VANDERBILT.

ANN ARBOR & TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 3.—Boston capitalists who have been working for subscriptions for the Ann Arbor & Toledo Railroad for some time past have succeeded in obtaining a sufficient amount to justify them in commencing operations. It is announced to-day that work will be begun next week at Dundee, and be pushed in both directions as rapidly as possible.

A PAIR OF KINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LARAMIE CITY, Wy., Oct. 3.—Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon spent a short time here yesterday inspecting the shops and rolling mills, on their journey Westward. They have gone to Ogden.

ITEMS.

The Canada Pacific Railway is under contract from Fort William westward to the English River, a distance of 113 miles, and from Selkirk, on the Red River, eastward to Keewatin (Rat Portage, on Winnipeg River), 114 miles. The rails are laid forty-seven miles from Fort Williams to the Oskondago River, beyond which is a tunnel 575 feet long, through solid trap-rock. There are construction trains only running that distance. A telegraph line follows the road, and is under contract for 140 miles beyond English River. They are cutting out the timber the whole width of the road, and putting up the telegraph-poles and wires some hundred miles in advance of the work. The record of public accounts shows that about $2,000,000 per annum is now being expended upon this railway. It is estimated that the road from the head of Lake Superior to Red River will cost $20,000,000. From appearances I should think that at least 1,000 workmen are now employed on this end of the route.

The Wabash Road has come down from the high horse as regards its position on outside ticket-offices. It has acceded to the demand of the St. Louis Railroad Association, and abolished its ticket-office at the Lindell Hotel. The Wabash men say the office didn't pay anyway. The grapes were evidently too sour.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 3.—One of the most serious boiler explosions on record took place at a small village called Studortown, about fifteen miles from this city, this morning, by which four persons were instantly killed and one or two seriously injured. A new portable saw for sawing logs was erected yesterday and tested, but only ran for a short time. This morning a full head of steam was got up, and work just commenced when the boiler exploded with a terrible and most deafening report, completely blowing the mill from the face of the earth. The boiler and machinery connected with it, weighing 8,000 pounds, were hurled through the air for 500 feet. The property was owned by Miller & Son. Mr. Solomon Miller, the son, was blown across the road and through a fence. Portions of his body were found strung along the rails, presenting a most horrible sight. Perry Ebersole was hurled through the air nearly 1,000 feet, and fragments of his limbs becoming separated were found 100 feet from the other portions of the body. The third victim, named Sheder, was horribly mangled, his bruised and blackened remains being found on the opposite side of the road distorted and mangled almost beyond recognition. Mr. Miller, the father of the young man killed, had his arm broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. The primary cause of the explosion was no doubt letting the water in the boiler get too low, and then pumping in cold water.

POISONED MILK.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 2.—One of the most curious cases that has come to notice since the prevalence of the cattle disease in this city is the poisoning, by drinking milk, of Alfred Casson and a boarder, named Charles Runnington, on St. Clair street. Sunday morning both gentlemen partook freely of milk which had been delivered as usual by the family's regular milkman, and were soon afterward seized with sudden pains in the stomach, followed by violent vomiting. The pains continued during the day, confining the victims to their beds, from which Mr. Runnington has not arisen. One singular fact related by Mr. Casson is that, at the time he was taken sick, he noticed the family cat acting strangely, and it soon became apparent that the animal was also affected. Quite a number of dead cattle are being reported daily, and it is thought now that the remarkably hot and dry weather—for this season of the year—which is now prevailing may have something to do with the cattle-plague existing here.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 3.—The Captain of the steamer Magnolia reports left Savannah Sept. 27; wind moderate until the 29th, when it increased. At 4 a. m. on the 30th the vessel was discovered leaking badly. The pumps were started immediately, but could not gain on the water. The fires were extinguished at 8 a. m. The passengers and crew left the ship at 5 p. m. with twelve feet of water in the hold and gaining fast. They were picked up about dark by the bark Stralsund, from Baltimore for the Baltic, and put on a pilot-boat this morning and landed here. They saved nothing but what was on their backs.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 3.—Etna Lampspect, a boy aged 8 years, was found drowned in Gandolfo Creek. He had wandered from home, and it is supposed fell in while playing along the shore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—The body of an unknown man was found on the lake shore near Point Au Peaux this morning, clad in fine clothes, with a blue overcoat. On the dead man's person were found $450 and a draft on Hammon, Thurston & Co., of Williamston, Mich., for $56.

THE COMFORT.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 3.—The explosion of the steamer Comfort yesterday was more disastrous than at first supposed. Five persons are now known to have been killed. Three persons are still missing, and about fifteen wounded, two fatally. All the passengers had not been registered, and it will be impossible to ascertain the exact number lost. The wounded are at Moundsville, twelve miles below this city.

COLLISION.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 3.—A passenger train on the Ogdensburg Road to-day ran into a freight train standing on the side-track at Lake Lebago, smashing both engines, baggage car, and seats in the drawing-room car, and badly injuring the conductor, engineer, fireman, express agent, and several passengers. A misplaced switch was the cause.

FOUNDERED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer Magnolia, from Savannah, Sept. 27, for New York, foundered off Cape Hatteras. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The steamer was 1,200 tons burden, worth about $200,000, and insured. She was loaded with cotton and a miscellaneous cargo of considerable value consigned to New York.

BROKE HIS BACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 3.—A drayman named Richard Harrington had his back broken by being thrown from a wagon to-day. His injuries will prove fatal.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—Louis Liberty, William Price, and two Wise brothers were drowned to-day by the capsizing of their boat.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—For the Upper Lake region, rising barometer, colder, northwest winds, clouds, and rain, followed at the Western stations by clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Rn.*	*Weather.*
6:53a. m.	29.78	64	94	Calm		Foggy.
11:18a. m.	29.68	75	68	S. W., fresh		Fair.
2:00p. m.	29.56	79	51	S., fresh		Fair.
3:53p. m.	29.51	79	51	S., fresh		Fair.
9:00p. m.	29.62	58	94	N., fresh		H'y rain.
10:18p. m.	29.67	58	81	N., brisk	.89	L't rain.

Maximum thermometer, 80; minimum, 58.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Alpena	29.41	67	S. W., brisk		Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.67	70	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.11	35	S. E., gentle		Fair.
Cleveland	29.65	72	S., fresh		Fair.
Davenport	29.92	48	N. W., brisk	.02	Clearing.
Detroit	29.53	72	S., brisk		Clear.
Duluth	29.77	42	N., brisk	.03	Thrt'ning
Escanaba	29.55	59	N. W., brisk	.40	Lt. rain.
Grand Haven	29.55	59	N. W., brisk	.40	Lt. rain.
Port Huron	29.53	69	S., fresh		Fair.
Keokuk	29.94	49	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Leavenworth	30.14	45	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Marquette	29.60	49	W., gentle	.41	Lt. rain.
Milwaukee	29.72	51	N., brisk	.77	Thrt'ning
Omaha	30.15	41	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Toledo	29.53	73	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Yankton	30.25	37	N. W., fresh		Clear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LARAMIE CITY, Wy., Oct. 3.—Mercury at sunrise 18 degrees above zero. Ice in the streets.

THE DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 3.—The State Homeopathic Society concluded its session here today. Dr. D. Hunt, of Grand Rapids, presented a paper on the surgical treatment of diphtheria, and Dr. House, of Tecumseh, on statistics. Dr. Hastings, of Detroit, proposed that, as scarlet fever was four times as fatal as small-pox, that houses wherein scarlet fever existed should be placarded. After a long discussion the motion was rejected. It was a disputed question whether this disease was contagious or not.

Dr. J. K. Defendorf, of Williamston, was admitted to membership in the Society; also Drs. R. C. Olin and G. B. Foster. Numerous other applications were laid over.

Resolutions were adopted repudiating the sentiments contained in Wylde's letter, referred to in yesterday's dispatch.

Other business of local importance was transacted.

OBITUARY.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3.—Archbishop Bayley died at 10:50 to-day. A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated in the Cathedral on Friday morning by Bishop Corrigan, after which the remains will be taken to Baltimore in a special car. In that city the funeral service will take place on Tuesday next. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, will preach the sermon.

TIETJIENS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mme. Theresa Tietjiens was attacked last evening with difficult breathing and faintness. She rallied and appeared better until 2 this morning, when she died peacefully.

FROM SWAMP AND MARSH.

From land left saturated by receding floods, and from pools stagnating in sunken lots on the outskirts of cities, rises a vapor pregnant with disease. Its name is miasma, and it is laden with the seeds of fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other malarial disorders. How to cope successfully with these destructive maladies is a problem solved more than a quarter of a century ago by the discovery of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has proved itself an absolute specific for miasmatic disease in every form, its sure preventive, and a superb invigorant and general alterative of disordered conditions of the system. Irrefragible evidence to prove this fact has been accumulating for years, and scarcely a day passes without some fresh corroboration of it. Eminent physicians have, after a thorough test, pronounced the article perfectly efficacious and absolutely pure, and the American people long ago adopted it as their favorite household remedy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts; the very best; six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-fever. Trial free. Office 70 State st. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Hermann's sure cure for catarrh—try it and be convinced. Samples free. Price 50 cents, or 60 cents by express. Depot 72 Dearborn street.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For CATARRH

MEETS THE WANTS OF THOUSANDS

Gentlemen—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first complaint yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit, so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug business for the past twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarrh, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this letter or any part of it that you wish. Very truly yours, S. D. BALDWIN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books, and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 23, 1876.

6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedentedly large sales and universal satisfaction. No other disease is so alarmingly prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best citizens:

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.—Gentlemen: Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it,—a Radical Cure for Catarrh. Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE, Denver, Sept. 28, 1875. With Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver—Gentlemen: I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours, A. W. SMITH, Denver, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Doll.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.—Gentlemen: I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits. Very truly, W. S. DECKER. Denver, Oct. 1, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Ask for and insist on having

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For CATARRH

LAME BACK
AND
RHEUMATISM
CURED BY
COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: One year ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatism in my right hip, to which I was subject. I tried the various liniments and rheumatic cures, but without the least benefit, when my son, a druggist, suggested one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The effect was almost magical, for, to my grateful surprise, I was almost immediately well again, and was able to work upon my farm as usual, whereas before the application of the Plaster I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A few weeks since, one year from the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second Plaster proved as efficacious as the first, and I am now well. My wife wishes me to add that one Plaster has cured her of a very lame back. We think there is nothing in the world of remedies that can compare with the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and cheerfully recommend them to the suffering. Yours, very respectfully, ROBERT COTTON. Orland, Me., June 6, 1876.

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

Gentlemen: I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the VOLTAIC PLASTERS in my practice, and have never known them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Very truly yours, W. C. COLLINS, M. D. Bucksport, Me., May 27, 1874.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

JEAN DRAWERS.

Keep's Jean Drawers,

Very best quality, 50c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

OPENINGS.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison & Peoria-sts.
"OPENING!"
New Fall and Winter Styles
OF
Fashionable
Millinery,
COSTUMES, CLOAKS, FABRICS,
And Seasonable Novelties,
TO-DAY,
(THURSDAY, Oct. 4).
AND TO-MORROW.
The Public is respectfully invited. Also, Strangers visiting the city.
CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.

OPENING!
CONTINUES TO-DAY.
We shall also open another large stock of 2-button KID GLOVES, including new shades and Opera Colors, at 60 cts. per pair, or $7.00 per dozen. Great Bargains.
Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.
137 & 139 State-st.

GLOVES.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!
The Best in the World for Gentlemen's Wear are the
CITY MADE GLOVES
OF
Fisk, Clark & Flagg
The Best Kid Gloves,
The Best Dogskin Gloves,
The Best Driving Gloves,
The Best Coaching Gloves.
At RETAIL EVERYWHERE

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING
TO RENT.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nature Receives the Credit

of having developed many charming, fair, and beautiful complexions, which in reality are due solely to the use of Pinaud's Celebrated Liquid Oriental Pearl White and Blanc de Beaute, composed exclusively of pure, refreshing substances, imparting to the skin an admirable soft and transparent natural color. The Bloom of Youth.
H. DREYFUS,
Sole Wholesale Agent, 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
Sold by leading Druggists.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Sweet & Jauncey is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Sweet will hereafter conduct the business at Nos. 232 and 234 Milwaukee-av., corner Green-st., and William Jauncey the business at 312 West Indiana-st., corner Elizabeth. All bills will be settled by either Mr. Sweet or Mr. Jauncey.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1877.
HENRY SWEET,
WILLIAM JAUNCEY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

As one John Wallace is representing that I, the undersigned, am a partner of his in Wallace's Patent Hoisting-Machines, therefore,

Notice is hereby given to all that I am no partner of his in said patent, or in anything else, and never was a partner of his, and shall pay no debts of his contracting.

WILLIAM T. FALCONER.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR! "SARATOGA WAVE." Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one. Found ONLY at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, puddings, muffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will *keep any length of time in any climate*, and is not liable, like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is for sale by the best Grocers everywhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Activity in Banking Circles---Clearings, $4,200,000

The Condition of the Treasury Now and a Year Ago.

The Produce Markets Unsettled, with Less Doing---Hogs, Pork, and Lard Weak.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Easier—Lake Freights Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

The banks report more liberal offerings of paper by their city customers. It is presented by all classes of borrowers, and is of good quality. The demand for accommodation cannot be described as active, but only as more active than it has been. The country banks still forward paper for rediscount, but in smaller quantities than last week. The counter transactions of the banks have been smaller than it was expected the settlements for the month would make them.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, call loans were made at 5 per cent on the best collaterals, and first-class time paper was negotiated at 6@7 per cent.

The country orders for currency have decreased in the last two days.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $4,200,000.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY OCT. 1, 1876, AND OCT. 1, 1877.

Secretary Sherman has begun the publication of a useful supplement to the monthly debt statement in the shape of a comparison of the condition of the Treasury at the date of each statement with that a year before. The condition of the Treasury on Oct. 1, 1877, compares with that of Oct. 1, 1876, as follows:

Balances.	1876.	1877.
Currency	$12,524,945	$14,206,417
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	....	8,835,468
Special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,520,000	43,110,000
Coin	64,591,124	119,152,043
Coin certificates	29,777,900	37,997,500
Coin, less coin certificates	34,813,224	81,154,543
Outstanding called bonds	1,907,600	18,558,150
Other outstanding coin liabilities	27,130,116	27,130,597
Outstanding legal-tenders	368,494,740	356,914,932
Outstanding fractional currency	29,858,415	18,786,642
Outstanding silver coin	19,706,053	35,591,276
Total debt, less cash in Treasury	2,092,266,575	2,051,587,254
Reduction of debt for September	2,915,365	3,882,524
Reduction of debt since July 1	7,172,789	8,570,968
Market value of gold	110	103
Imports (12 months ending Aug. 31)	441,186,100	465,521,645
Exports (12 months ending Aug. 31)	472,169,273	523,998,948

All the changes that have occurred in the year are in the direction of sounder finances and specie-payments. The recovery of our foreign trade is shown in the increase of the imports and exports, and the former will aid directly in the accumulation of gold by the Treasury. The gold premium has dropped during the year from 110⅛@103⅛. The reduction of the debt has proceeded much more rapidly this year than last, and, as a result, the debt is now but $2,051,587,254.87, against $2,092,266,575.79 a year ago. The outstanding silver coin has been almost doubled; the outstanding fractional currency is but $18,786,642.27, against $29,858,415.62 in October, 1876. The legal-tenders are back again to the figure at which they stood when Secretary Richardson committed his blunder of inflation. The coin, less coin-certificates, is, in view of the resumption of specie-payments, the most important item in the statement, and that has increased from $34,813,224.43 to $81,154,543.40.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK FOR THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

The New York Clearing-House year ended on Saturday. The official report of the year's transactions is anticipated by the New York *Tribune*. The exchanges for the year ending Sept. 30 will be about $20,800,000,000, an increase of more than 5 per cent over the transactions of 1875-'76, notwithstanding a decline in the prices of many important articles. Indeed, the exchanges will slightly exceed those of the year 1873-'74, when the average of prices was fully 20 per cent higher than it is now. This indicates a considerable increase in the quantities of products bought and sold, and the reduction in prices, though it involves more narrow margins of profit for dealers, confers a corresponding benefit upon consumers, and has enabled the country materially to extend its foreign trade. Some part of the increase in exchanges is due to very much less than those of the year 1874-'75, so that the increase in exchanges must be attributed to an actual enlargement and improvement of other than speculative business.

MANIPULATION OF MINING STOCKS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* discloses to the victimized public that the late activity in the Tuscarora and Black Mountain stocks were fictitious, and that those who were "enthused" by the apparent vigor of transactions and bought, have been swindled. The plan of operations by which the manipulators of these newly-listed stocks created a certain degree of enthusiasm was the same as has been made effectual whenever a similar class of mining stocks were being placed as a bait at which the public have been invited to nibble for years past. To cause the activity which so frequently misleads the public, a score or more of brokers are employed by the manipulators, and while each may be attending to a strictly commission business, the whole army are probably executing orders for a single pool. Thirty or forty brokers wrangling over some newly-listed stock are very liable to enthuse a credulous looker-on. Those who read the published list and see that thousands of shares are being sold daily are also led into the toils.

FUTURE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

There are $50,000,000 of 5-20 bonds to be redeemed by the Treasury before Nov. 3. These bonds are called to make room for the 4 per cents that have been subscribed for. It is calculated that about $25,000,000 of these called bonds will be presented by the Syndicate, and that the Treasury will have to pay out $25,000,000 in gold. Commenting on this state of affairs, the New York *Evening Post* says that, if the premium on gold can be removed within the next sixty days,—and what is most against this is the meeting of Congress,—we could see an easy money market, for then gold would become money to its fullest extent, and every dollar of gold which could be got could be banked upon. This would be the kind of expansion which would be healthful. As it would serve the present purposes of the large stock-speculators who are now carrying from 800,000 to 1,000,000 shares of stocks dealt in at the Stock Exchange, as well as would an unhealthy inflation of the currency, it is to be hoped that these speculators will throw their large influence in favor of removing the gold premium. If they do not, they must expect to see such a money market as may not disturb them, for they are well fortified, but as will prevent or deter the public from buying stocks during the remainder of this year.

REDUCING THE PRICE OF THE 4 PER CENTS.

It is proposed as one means of facilitating the resumption of specie-payments that the new 4 per cents be sold at par for legal-tenders. Secretary Sherman is known to hold the opinion that resumption could be helped along by aid of bonds, and recently declared that Congress could aid him materially by authorizing him to dispose of the new bonds for legal-tenders. As the new bonds can now be obtained for greenbacks in any of the large cities, by those who are willing to pay 102@103 for them, the substance of this proposition is that the 4 per cents shall be cheapened. The Secretary of the Treasury is now restrained by the law from selling any of the bonds at less than par in gold, and legislation by Congress is necessary to enable the greenbacks to be funded in them at par.

THE NEW YORK LOAN MARKET.

In its financial article, the *Herald* says that shrewd capitalists still anticipate a pinch before the year is over, through the drift of currency South and West, but so far there has been no difficulty in procuring all necessary accommodation. The *Times* states that a few of the banks called in some of their loans made to Stock-Exchange borrowers, but the parties carrying stocks secured fresh capital through sales of borrowed sterling, a transaction which was facilitated by the increased disposition of the bankers to draw considerable amounts of sterling in anticipation of lower rates next month, when cotton is expected to come forward freely. The banks are adopting a very conservative policy, and, unless the drain upon their resources is much greater than expected, the money market is not likely to be materially disturbed, unless artificial means are employed to create stringency.

The *Tribune* editorially declares the signs of the loan market less unfavorable than they have been for many weeks, and believes that, if caution enough is exercised to get through the month of October without trouble, the evident improvement in business may not only continue, but increase.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102⅞@103 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅛@97⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	482	485½
Paris	519⅜	516¼
Belgium	519⅜	516¼
Switzerland	519⅜	516¼
Germany	94⅜	95¼
Holland	39¾	40⅜
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	109¾	110¼
United States 4½ per cent bonds, reg.	105	105⅜
United States 4 per cent bonds, coupons	....	103
United States 4 per cent bonds, reg.	....	102⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	105	105⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	107	107⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	109¼	109⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107½
United States new 5s of '81	106¾	107⅛
United States currency 6s	120	120⅜

LOCAL STOCKS.

The brokers' quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*107½	*108½
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*107½	*108½
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*98½	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	120
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 ℘ cents	....	*105
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145

*And interest.

At the call on the Provision, Grain, and Stock Board, the following prices were recorded:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
South Division Railway	145	150
North Division Railway	....	130
West Division Railway, 8 ℘ ct.	103	106
West Division Railway, 7 ℘ ct.	102½	105
Chamber of Commerce	65	69
Gas Company's bonds	105	.....
City 7's (sewerage)	107	.....
City certificates, 7 ℘ ct.	100	.....
City certificates, 6 ℘ ct.	99	99½
Lincoln Park 7's	99	.....
Cook County 7's, 1892	107¼	108
Traders' Insurance Company	.....	116

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Gold steady at 103.

Borrowing rates flat to 2 per cent per annum, and finally 1-64@1-32 per diem.

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars 123⅛ in greenbacks, 119½ in gold. Silver coin, ⅛@⅜ discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were active and strong.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were strong and higher. The entire list advanced 2@3¾, with the greatest rise in coal stocks, Illinois Central, and Quicksilver preferred. At intervals great buoyancy prevailed. The immense tonnage of the railroads and the steady gain in earnings reported by these companies, as well as the report that the coal companies were in consultation in regard to the formation of a new combination, were the principal arguments used by the bulls in advancing prices. In final sales the market weakened for coal shares, and there was a slight reaction from the highest point in the general list. Transactions were 272,000 shares, of which 10,000 were New York Central, 13,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 18,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 preferred, 17,000 Ohios, 13,000 Wabash, 7,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 65,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 Michigan Central, 2,600 Illinois Central, 2,600 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 15,000 Western Union, and 2,600 Quicksilver preferred.

Money, 4@6, closing at 4@5.

Prime mercantile paper, 7@8.

Custom receipts, $229,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $194,000.

Clearings, $13,000,000.

Sterling weak; long, 491; short, 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110⅜	New 4½s	104⅞
Coupons, '65, new	106¼	New 4s	101⅛
Coupons, '67	107¾	10-40s (registered)	106¾
Coupons, '68	109⅝	Coupons	107¼
New 5s	107⅛	Currency 6s	120¼

STOCKS.

Western Union	79⅛	Northwestern pfd	66¼
Quicksilver	21⅝	C. C. C. & I.	41¾
Quicksilver pfd	38	New Jersey Central	17½
Pacific Mail	22⅝	Rock Island	101¾
Mariposa	101¼	St. Paul	40⅜
Mariposa pfd	101¼	St. Paul pfd, ex. div.	51¼
Adams Express	96	Wabash	16
Wells-Fargo	83	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	52⅛	Terre Haute	4½
United States Express	48	Terre Haute pfd	16
New York Central	103¼	Chicago & Alton	38⅛
Erie	12⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
Erie pfd	20½	Ohio & Mississippi	9
Harlem	142	D., L. & W.	49¼
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	20¼
Michigan Central	159⅜	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	115	C., B. & Q.	19¼
Union Pacific stock	67	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12½
Lake Shore	66¾	Central Pacific bonds	105¼
Illinois Central	74⅝	Union Pacific bonds	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82	U. P. land-grant	102½
Northwestern	40	U. P. sinking fund	95

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	42⅝	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42⅝	Missouri 6s	106½
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	15½	Justice	15¾
Belcher	6	Kentuck	7¼
Best & Belcher	20¾	Leopard	1¼
Bullion	11½	Mexican	11⅝
Consolidated Virginia	33	Northern Belle	21
California	31	Overman	25¼
Chollar	36⅛	Ophir	17
Confidence	5½	Raymond & Ely	11¼
Caledonia	4¼	Silver Hill	6¾
Crown Point	4⅜	Savage	7⅞
Exchequer	13¾	Sierra Nevada	5
Gould & Curry	10¼	Union Consolidated	7¼
Hale & Norcross	7	Yellow Jacket	9½
Imperial	1¼	Eureka Consolidated	47½
Julia Consolidated	3⅛	Grand Prize	18⅜

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Gold, 103@103⅛.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛@¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 496½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Consols, money and account, 95 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105; '67s, 110¾; 10.40s, 107⅝; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 102; Erie, 11⅝; preferred, 23.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £500,000.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent, and interest on advances to 6½ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Rentes, 104f 87½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, n e cor of Seeley st, s f, 22x125 ft, with building No. 779, dated Oct. 2	$ 7,500
Millard av, 200 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 16	2,500
Halsted st, 275 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 34½x125 ft, dated Sept. 28	1,050
Burling st, 411½ ft s of Willow st, e f, 24x104 ft, with building, dated Oct. 2	1,100
Moorman st, bet Ellen and Houston sts, s w f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 3	1,600
Cherry av, 331 ft s of Division st, w f, 25x140 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 2	480
Thirteenth st, 25 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x124 ft, with two other lots near the above, dated Sept. 28	2,600
West Washington st, 150 ft w of Union st, n f, 20x186 8-10 ft, with buildings (Franz Amberg to John Hoffmann), dated Oct. 1	15,000
South Dearborn st, 144 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 2	1,600
Vermont av, 316 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 11, 1876	1,500
Sedgwick st, n e cor of Schiller st, w f, 44x90 ft, dated Oct. 3	2,500
Union place, 289 ft s of Twenty-second st, w f, 50x120 ft, with improvements, dated Sept. 27	1,296
North Dearborn st, n w cor of Maple st, e f, 90x150 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 3 (Benjamin V. Page and wife to William M. Hoyt)	45,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, s e cor of Forty-ninth st, w f, 364x297 ft, dated Oct. 3 (John Nutt to E. W. Blatchford)	$ 10,000
Jefferson st, n w cor of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 199 2-10x150 ft, dated Sept. 29	5,000
Page st, 275 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 50x125½ ft, dated Sept. 28	600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	19,491	9,610	12,563	7,780
Wheat, bu	267,535	123,549	154,561	96,791
Corn, bu	210,268	297,918	257,377	441,556
Oats, bu	95,317	73,192	61,207	35,157
Rye, bu	12,872	14,970	392	39,277
Barley, bu	65,420	64,999	28,571	28,155
Grass seed, lbs	418,321	172,985	63,128	447,176
Flax seed, lbs	1,133,729	475,460	742,696	......
B. corn, lbs	112,630	65,800	42,150	21,400
C. meats, lbs	40,110	....	407,170	292,426
Beef, tcs	....	....	150	50
Beef, brls	....	....	144	183
Pork, brls	....	165	416	598
Lard, lbs	....	21,000	39,780	159,580
Tallow, lbs	12,020	12,850	75,420	....
Butter, lbs	207,257	129,430	111,156	129,600
Dre'd Hogs, No	....	....	288	....
Live hogs, No.	17,423	17,262	3,363	5,142
Cattle, No.	3,977	3,220	683	1,437
Sheep, No.	924	1,080	204	....
Hides, lbs	292,645	109,748	271,720	181,420
Highwin's, brls	....	159	50	424
Wool, lbs	31,420	250,432	18,280	265,131
Potatoes, bu	31	8,897	....	4,446
Coal, tons	3,316	4,667	1,389	1,124
Hay, tons	40	10	18	59
Lumber, m. ft.	6,826	2,181	3,293	2,746
Shingles, No.	2,060	370	1,315	1,205
Salt, brls	5,937	2,137	2,995	1,585
Poultry, coops	....	85	....	70
Game, pkgs	....	129	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	448	1,038	42	262
Cheese, bxs	684	358	446	164
G. apples, brls	1,932	3,368	....	40
Beans, bu	42	....	287	21

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 2,047 bu corn, 948 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 60 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 63 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars No. 1 spring, 262 cars No. 2 do, 34 cars and 100 bu No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (461 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 69 cars high-mixed do, 227 cars and 35,600 bu No. 2 corn, 38 cars rejected (335 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 29 cars No. 2 white, 72 cars No. 2 oats, 8 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (111 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 17 cars and 100 bu No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (21 rye); 10 cars No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars extra do, 9 cars and 350 bu feed, 1 car no grade (42 barley). Total (970 cars), 416,000 bu. Inspected out: 137,740 bu wheat, 152,384 bu corn, 81,644 bu oats, 2,453 bu rye.

A state of "indefinite suspense" is usually the result of the performance when people in the gallery try to compete with those on the stage.

A good deal of complaint is heard on 'Change in regard to the manner in which the public reports from Liverpool have come in recently. Last Tuesday was a market day there, and although numerous private advices had been received to the effect that the market was heavy and quotations lower, Beerbohm did not quote spring wheat, and the Board of Trade only obtained a quotation in response to a request from the Committee on Telegraphing. It came in *lower*. Yesterday the imports of wheat into Great Britain were omitted from the report, and only furnished after another request to give them. They were *large*. Some people on the floor were suspicious enough to insinuate that the quotation was too low, and the imports were too large, to suit certain interests, and asked if it be possible that there is collusion somewhere.

While some wheat operators and statisticians are troubling themselves with the question of how much wheat Great Britain will need from the United States this crop year, others exhibit the keenest anxiety to know whether or not Great Britain can take what is forwarded this autumn without a serious break in prices. Quotations have declined on the other side of the Atlantic in the prospect of large arrivals, at the same time that nearly everybody in the trade talks as if we can scarcely send enough. We certainly are not yet up to the average of the understood requirement. If Great Britain wants 100,000,000 bu in the year, she must take an average of nearly 2,000,000 bu per week to be satisfied, and ought to be able to take even more than that now, without flinching, to make amends for a diminished movement in the winter.

It is conjectured by some that the wheat dealers have taken advantage of low freight rates to rush the wheat forward to the seaboard, and that the movement will soon slacken off, while much of the wheat will be held on the seaboard after the October sales are filled, while New York prices may be expected to advance materially when the time draws nigh for shipping thither only by rail. The demand here is slackening already; but that does not necessarily prove that the wheat is not wanted. Buyers naturally object to paying a big premium for spot grain if there is any hope that by waiting awhile they will see the premium disappear. The fact that with advancing lake freights and big receipts, the price of cash lots should still rule nearly 4c higher than October deliveries indicates that there is a good demand after all.

Lake freights are advancing at last, and carriers have shippers at their command. How long this will continue depends upon circumstances that can only be seen dimly now. Carriers have been ground between the upper and the nether millstone for two or three years past, and the revenge which the whirligig of time has brought round at last must be particularly sweet after so much waiting for it.

The direct exports from Chicago during last week included 2,000 brls flour, 77,194 bu wheat, 3,579 boxes meats, 8,987 cases canned meats, 850 tcs lard, 5,093 packages butter and cheese, and 154 brls tallow.

The leading produce markets were somewhat less active yesterday in the aggregate, and most of them ruled easier. Provisions tended downward, except for present delivery, owing to reported large receipts of hogs. Breadstuffs were easier, partly, as it seemed, because the weather was better than expected, the storm-centre of the previous day having passed without much change in our atmospheric conditions during the principal session of the Board. They were also adversely affected by the stronger feeling in freights, and advices from other points were not favorable to strength. The receipts of grain were smaller than the recent average, but the shipments were rather small, except in corn.

The dry-goods market was more active than on the two preceding days of the week, but in other respects the situation was unchanged. Buyers are present in large numbers, and the mail order business also is of large proportions. Prices remain firm. Groceries were active, and most lines were firmly held. The only quotable change in values was an advance in sugars of ⅛c. That staple article continues in active demand, and jobbers find it difficult to keep up with their orders. Coffees were steady. Sirups, molasses, and teas were decidedly firm. In the dried-fruit market no important changes were apparent. There was a fair, though by no means active, movement at previous quotations. Fish were quoted steady and unchanged. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. Oils were in good demand, and were firm. An advance of 3c in linseed was the only change noted. Bagging, leather, paints, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

The movement of lumber to the country continues very large, and the general market is firm. At the yards all common grades are firm at the late advance, and at the sale docks cargoes moves off briskly at the new and higher scale of prices. Drugs and chemicals were in very good demand and generally steady, no change being made in the published price list. The wool market was steady. Western orders are promptly filled, and occasionally sales are made to Eastern parties. The receipts are light and stocks are not increasing. Broom-corn continues remarkably dull for the time of year, and new corn is coming in slowly. Seeds were quiet and steady except clover, which weakened under large offerings. Hides were firm. Poultry sold fairly at reduced prices.

Lake freights were active and advanced ¾@1c per bu, closing at 5c on corn and 5½c on wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 300,000 bu wheat, 105,000 bu corn, 115,000 bu oats, 32,000 bu rye, and 17,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 16½c on wheat and 15½c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

LUMBER STATISTICS.

A statement of the stock of lumber on hand on Oct. 1 in the local yards would be of considerable interest to the lumber trade at the present time. It is generally believed that the stock is a good deal smaller now than it was on Oct. 1 a year ago. As compared with the supply on Sept. 1, the stock has doubtless increased, inasmuch as the weekly receipts have been in excess of the shipments, and there is no evidence that the local consumptive demand would offset the difference. It is unfortunate for those thirsting after knowledge that the Secretary of the Exchange cannot furnish the monthly report the first week of every month instead of the third, which is the time when the figures usually see the light of day. There is ample time in the first six days of a month to collect all the returns, and give the trade the result in a published circular. The statement for Oct. 1 ought to be out this week. Then it would be of some value, but, coming three weeks later, it is little more than a curiosity. It is said that some of the yard dealers are responsible for the tardiness in producing these statistics. If they are, somebody should come forward and punch, punch without care.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 3, 1877: Sutter Brothers, 3 bales of leaf tobacco; Lyon & Healy, 8 cases musical instruments; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 1 case toys; A. S. Gage, 1 case manufactured wood; W. R. Hodgins, 4 casks of whisky; H. W. Hill, 2 packages machinery. Amount collected, $4,251.06.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and very irregular. Present deliveries were relatively steady, some being firmer, as the demand is fair, and stocks small and in strong hands. Futures were rather weak, owing chiefly to the report that the arrivals of hogs at the Stock-Yards were numerous, accompanied by a decline in prices. There was little change in the quotations from other points, and the influences here were chiefly local. It is estimated that our stock of pork has been reduced to about 20,500 brls, and that of cured meats to a very few car-loads, while the demand for the latter seems to increase. Pork has been handled very judiciously by the parties controlling it, and it is no wonder that they are now able to dictate prices to the shorts.

MESS PORK—Was unsettled, and declined 12½@15c per brl, closing about 10c lower than Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 7,000 brls seller October at $14.45@14.55; 500 brls seller November at $13.00; 1,000 brls seller the year at $12.72½@12.77½; and 6,250 brls seller January at $12.85@12.95. Total, 14,750 brls. The market closed steadier at $14.50@14.52½ seller October, or round lots spot; $12.72½@12.75 seller the year; and $12.87½@12.90 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.75@12.00, and extra prime do at $9.50@10.00.

LARD—Was dull, and declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs, under rather large offerings, with very little demand. Sales were reported of 550 tcs cash at $8.70@8.75; 250 tcs do (April make) at $8.62½; 500 tcs seller October at $8.70; 1,250 tcs seller the year at $8.20@8.25; and 1,000 tcs seller January at $8.30@8.35. Total, 3,550 tcs. The market closed tame at $8.67½@8.70 cash; $8.67½@8.70 seller October; $8.20@8.22½ seller the year; and $8.27½@8.30 seller January.

MEATS—Were more active, and a shade firmer, pork strips being ⅛c higher, and in good demand at the advance. The orders for other meats were generally limited below the views of holders. The buying was chiefly on Southern account. Sales were reported of 80,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅛c seller October; 80 bxs do at 6⅛@6¼c; 160,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 20,000 lbs long clears at 7⅞c; 340 bxs do at 8c; 750 bxs pork strips at 7¼c; 300 bxs bacon do at 8c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10¾@11c; and 70 brls hocks at $5.00. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*Long clears.*	*Short clears.*
Green	6¼	7⅝	7½	8¼
Loose, cured	6¾	8	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6¾	8¼	8	8½
October loose	6½	7½	7⅝	8⅛

Long and short clears quoted at 8c cash; 7⅞c seller October; 6⅝c for December; and 7c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 8¼@8½c; long cut hams, 9¾@10c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10¾@11½c. Green hams, 8½@9c cash and 7½@8c for December. Green shoulders for December, 4¾@4⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7¾c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9½c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $15.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅜@7½c for city, and 7⅛@7¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was a light local demand, and shippers held off generally for lower prices, while some holders were disposed to shade quotations, but not to the extent demanded. Sales were reported of 150 brls winters at $6.75; 80 brls winter supers at $4.25; 1,105 brls spring extras, partly at $5.00@5.75; 37 brls spring superfines at $3.25; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,472 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $7.00@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@8.50; low grade, $3.00@3.75; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and firmer. Sale was made of 20 tons at $9.25 per ton on track and free on board cars.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $10.50 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $16.25 per ton on track, and 10 tons at $16.25 free on board car.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, but easier, declining 1c on cash lots and ⅜c on seller the month from the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool was quiet and London quoted easier, but our market was strong on futures at the outset. Subsequently New York was reported dull, and shippers refused to pay previous prices, which induced weakness in the speculative part of the market. Our receipts were again rather smaller, but still fair in volume, and the advance in freights made shippers unable to pay former prices without an increase in limits, which was not to be expected while the British markets were tending downwards. The feeling was quite unsettled during a large part of the session. Very few persons expect that the present difference between cash and October can long be sustained, and it is an open question which will give way. At present the shipping demand continues good, and it is expected to take all the offerings, at least up to the 10th inst., after which it will be too late to count upon shipping by water to fill October sales in New York. Seller the month opened at $1.05¼, advanced to $1.06, fell back to $1.05⅜, improved to $1.05¾, and declined to $1.05⅛ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.02¼@1.03¼, closing at $1.02⅝. Seller the year sold at $1.01⅜@1.02½. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.09¾, No. 1 at $1.10, and rejected at about $1.04½. Cash sales were reported of 29,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10@1.10½; 128,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.09@1.10½; 7,000 bu No. 3 at $1.04@1.04¾; and 3,000 bu by sample at 60c@$1.05½ on track. Total, 167,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was inactive. There was a fair offering, but no apparent demand.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair request, but 1@1½c lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.12@1.12½; 2,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.09½; and 800 bu by sample at $1.10@1.13 free on board cars. Total, 8,600 bu.

CORN—Was less active, and declined ¼@⅜c, in sympathy with wheat. The British markets were quoted firm, but New York was dull, while our receipts were smaller in volume, with fair shipments. But the further advance in freights made shippers hold off, and the weather was not bad, as expected, all of which tended to weakness. The larger shippers seemed to be out of the market, leaving the offerings to those who had small orders to fill. The shorts were less anxious to buy, and there were more selling orders on the floor. The market had strengthened the previous day on October because deliveries had been light, but they were more free yesterday, and this increased the volume of local offerings. The report that Illinois will not raise more this year than about 80 per cent of a full crop of corn made little difference to the tone of the market. Seller October opened at 42⅛c, sold at 42⅜c, and declined to 42⅛c at the close (with possibly sales at 42c). Seller November sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closed at 41⅞@41⅞c. Seller the year sold at 41@41½c. Cash No. 2 closed at 42⅜c, high mixed at 42⅝c, and rejected at 41¼c in houses where shippers were loading. Cash sales were reported of 41,600 bu high mixed at 42½@42⅝c; 153,000 bu No. 2 at 42⅛@42⅜c; 16,000 bu rejected at 41@42c; 1,200 bu new ears at 30c; and 6,000 bu shelled by sample at 41½@42⅛c. Total, 217,800 bu.

OATS—Were less active and easier. The market weakened in sympathy with corn, and the receipts were larger. There was some trading in futures and a fair business in cash, which was wanted for shipment. The market closed quiet and steady. November sold at 23⅝@23⅞c and closed at 23⅝@23¾c. October sold at 23¼c early and closed at 23⅜c. Cash was the same as seller the month. No. 2 white sold at 24c and rejected at 20½c. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 white at 24c; 66,000 bu No. 2 at 23⅛@23⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 20½c; 10,200 bu by sample at 20@27c on track, and 8,400 bu do at 23@28½c free on board. Total, 92,000 bu.

RYE—Was in demand for shipment and steady at 54c. November was nominal at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 54c; 800 bu rejected at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 55c on track. Total, 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, the trading being principally in November and the lower grades. The receipts were much smaller, and, under a fair inquiry from shorts and other operators, cash and futures opened about 1c higher, and declined towards the middle of the day, closing dull and easy. The lower grades were in demand for export, and No. 3 advanced ½@1c. Choice samples were in fair request, but easy, owing to the large offerings. Seller October opened at 60c, weakened to 59½c, and sold just at the close at 59½c. November opened at 62c, and closed at 60½@61c. Cash sold at 59¾@60c, and closed nominally about the same as October. Extra No. 3 sold at 43@43½c. No. 3 closed at 40@40½c, and feed at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 8,800 bu No. 2 at 59½@60c; 16,000 bu extra No. 3 at 43@43½c; 13,200 bu No. 3 at 40@40½c; 8,000 bu feed at 37c; 9,800 bu by sample at 25@75c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 45@72c free on board. Total, 59,800 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales: 250,000 bu at $1.05⅜@1.05⅝ for October; $1.03 for November; and $1.02¼@1.02⅜ for the year.

Corn—30,000 bu at 42⅛@42¼c for October; 41⅞c for November, and 41½c for the year.

Mess pork—1,250 brls at $13.00 for November; $12.75@12.77½ for the year, and $12.85 for January.

LATEST.

Mess pork was moderately active and easier for the longer futures, closing at $14.50@14.52½ cash or October; $12.70 for the year, and $12.82½@12.85 for January. Sales; 2,750 brls at $14.52½ for October, $13.00 for November, $12.85@12.87½ for January, and $12.70 for the year.

Lard was slow and easier at $8.55@8.57½ for October, $8.20 for the year, and $8.30 for January. Sales: 500 tcs at $8.20 for the year and $8.30 for January.

Meats were steady, with sales of 400 boxes shoulders seller first week in December at 5c; 100,000 lbs short ribs seller fifteen days at 8c; 100,000 lbs short clear seller fifteen days at 8¼c; 100 boxes pork strips at 7¼c.

Wheat was fairly active and firmer. October sold at $1.05⅜@1.05¾, and closed at $1.05½. November sold and closed at $1.03@1.03⅛. Seller the year sold at $1.02½.

Corn was steady at 42⅛@42¼c for October and 41⅞@42c for November.

Oats were a shade easier, closing at 23¼@23⅜c for the month and 23⅝@23¾c for November.

Vessels were chartered for 22,000 bu wheat and 18,000 bu barley.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.06@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Continues dull and easy. A few car-loads of new corn have been received, but the crop is moving slowly, and dealers decline to purchase at the prices asked except to complete assortments. Manufacturers still hold back, but many of them are nearly out of stock and will probably be obliged to enter the market before many weeks pass. The stock of corn here is not large: Green hurl, 6c; medium hurl, 4½@5c; red-tipped do, 4¼@4¾c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red-tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—The market presented no specially new features. There was a well-sustained activity in the demand, and the market maintained a fairly firm tone. Sales were effected at the annexed range of prices: Fancy creamery, 28@30c; good to choice grades, 20@25c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9@15c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and about steady. The demand for grain bags has fallen off some of late, but for burlaps, gunnies, and other goods in the list there is a continued fair inquiry. We again quote: Stark, 24½c; Brighton, A, 24c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 20c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—The demand was moderate, buyers seeming afraid to stock up at the prices now current, but the fact that stocks are light prevented any softening of prices. We quote the market steady at 12¼@13c for good to best factory, and at 8@11½c for lower grades.

COAL—Was dull and unchanged. We again quote: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut, and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continue in active demand and steady. Dealers report a large order business, and are receiving a good deal of custom from sections which have hitherto been supplied by merchants nearer home. Quotations: Acid citric, ℘ lb, 85@90c; acid, tartaric, powdered, lb, 25-lb, 52@55c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 11@13c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 35@38c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 90@95c; chloroform, lb, 90c@$1.00; glycerine, bulk, lb, 22@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@60c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 29@33c; gum opium, lb, $5.35@5.50; gum shellac, lb, 30@45c; iodine, lb, $4.50@4.75; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.35; oil, castor, $1.05@1.25 per gal.; do, lemon, $3.75@4.25; potassa, chlor., lb, 25@28c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.90@3.00; quinine, sulph., oz, $3.40; red precipit., lb, 95c@$1.00; root ipecac, powd, lb, $1.75@2.00; root rhei, E. I., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver cryst., oz, 95c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 10@12c; canary seed, 4¾@6c ℘ lb; hemp do, 4½@6c ℘ lb.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 16@17c, the outside for fresh packages.

FISH—No changes were noted in the fish market. There was a reasonably active demand from the city and country trade at the following range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, ℘ ½-brl, $4.00@4.15; family white-fish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00@12.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50@1.60; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices remain the same as for a number of days previous. Business was not as active as could be desired, but there are indications of an early revival, and a confident feeling prevails among jobbers. Following are the quotations:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8@9c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose Muscatel, $1.75@1.85; Valencia, 6¾@7c; do new, 8¼@8¾c; Zante currants, 7@7¼c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 6¾@7¼c; Southern, 5@6c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 8¼@8¾c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5¼@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5½@6c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request at recent prices for most varieties. Grapes were a shade firmer. The offerings were not so large, and the fruit is of better quality than that received earlier in the season. Late varieties of grapes are now coming forward: Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; pears, 40@65c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 30@65c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.50@2.00 per case or 25@50c per basket; Delaware do, $3.00@3.25 per case; Catawba, $2.25@2.50 per case; quinces, 65@75c per basket; cranberries, $9.00@10.50; oranges, $7.00@7.50 per box; lemons, $7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.75 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars were in active demand, in light supply, and an ⅛c higher. Coffees were steady. Rice was strong. Sirups and molasses were moving freely, and were firm. The general market was satisfactorily active at the annexed prices:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¾@7¼c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice and fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; good to prime, 22¼@23c; common to fair, 19½@21c; roasting, 18@18½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed, 11¾@11½c; granulated, 11¼@11¼c; powdered, 11¼@11½c; A standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 1, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; yellow, 9@9⅛c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 55@58c; California honey drips, 52@54c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 62@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5¾c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in request for shipment, wire-bound bales being preferred by shippers to Eastern markets. Other grades were quiet. The market was steady. The local trade is provided with loose hay by the farmers: No. 1, $8.50; do wire-bound, $9.25; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; mixed, $6.50@7.50; upland prairie, $6.50; No. 1, $5.50@8.00; slough, $4.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady, with no change in quotation. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

HIDES—Continue in active request and firm. The receipts are only fair, and are for the most part consigned to dealers; hence the street offerings are small. The Boston *Bulletin* says: "There is no change in the situation, except, if anything, additional firmness on the part of holders. The stock in New York is now reduced to less than 100,000 hides, more than half of which are River Plata." Quotations: City butchers' cows, 7½c; steers, 8c; green-cured light, 10c; heavy, 9c; damaged, 8c; part cured, 9c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Are dull at 8@11c for Wisconsin samples. Brewers are buying from hand to mouth, and the market is quoted weak under large offerings at interior points, with but a limited inquiry.

LEATHER—Was in good demand, and was steady and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.			
Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.15	Line	$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2	70@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole	28@ 34
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85		
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	28@ 31
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A." sole	25@ 30
Upper, No. 1	22@ 24	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22		
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 25
OAK.			
Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		
FRENCH.			
Calf	1.25@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.30

OILS—Linseed was firm at 3c advance, or at 60c for raw and 63c for boiled. Carbon, lard, whale, and most other descriptions were also held at full figures. We quote the market fairly active at the following prices: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 15½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 63c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Early rose were quiet at 35@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes were slow at $2.50@3.50 per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens were easier, and a little more active. The offerings were large, and a good deal of small stock was carried over. Turkeys and geese sold slowly. Game was slow: Old chickens and large spring, $3.00@3.25 per doz, or 9c per lb; small spring, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, $6.00@6.50 per doz; prairie chickens, $3.50@3.75 per doz; wild ducks, $1.25@2.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate request at $1.20@1.30, and choice at $1.31@1.32½. Clover was weak under large offerings, selling at $5.00@5.12½, and closing at $5.00@5.05. Flax was steady at $1.26@1.29.

SALT—Was in good demand at the prices given below: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—Were in moderate request at the prices current for the past fortnight or more. We again quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Remains steady at $6.00@6.50 for maple, and at $5.50@6.00 for beech. Slabs sell at $4.00@4.50, all delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand and steady. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: "The outlook is decidedly better, and some of the heaviest buyers of fine wool have been in the market examining, and some have made purchases. Fine wool up to this time has been largely neglected, while the other grades have sold quite well. Now it looks as if the manufacturers would be buying quite freely of fine wool as October enters. Their stocks are probably pretty well reduced, and their purchases are made for actual present wants. Prices upon the whole have been well sustained in all lines by dealers. Domestic receipts continue very light, with moderate arrivals of foreign wools." Below is the local price list: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleeced, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 36@39c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 36@41c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,137	11,740	199
Tuesday	3,977	17,423	924
Wednesday	4,300	15,000	500
Total	12,414	44,163	1,623
Same time last week	13,266	37,821	4,599
Week before last	10,313	33,467	2,347
Shipments—			
Monday	1,128	2,565	.....
Tuesday	683	3,363	204
Total	1,811	5,928	204

CATTLE—There were more buyers present than on the two preceding days, and a somewhat larger volume of sales was accomplished, but the general situation was unimproved. The demand was of the most restricted character, neither shippers, feeders, nor local butchers taking hold with any show of freedom, and, under the excessive supply, holders had all they could possibly do to sustain the extreme low prices of the day before. The quality of the offerings was poor,—miserably so. There were a few scattering lots of good to prime steers, for which $4.40@5.35 was paid, but only a very small percentage of the supply was good enough to command prices above $3.50, while the larger part of the transfers were at prices ranging from $3.25 downward to $2.60. Common to good fat cows sold at $2.50@2.75; stockers at $2.40@3.25; Texas through cattle at $2.60@3.25; Colorados at $3.40@3.75; and common to choice shipping steers at $3.40@5.35. At the close the yards were well filled with unsold stock, and the market closed as it opened, dull and unsettled.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.40@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
15	1,534	$5.35	21	930	$3.00
33	1,338	5.15	22	869	3.00
34	1,258	4.60	169 Texas	998	3.10
17	1,235	4.35	52 Texas	1,076	3.10
12	1,310	4.85	20 Texas	807	2.85
16	1,414	4.90	19	1,036	3.05
12	1,308	4.87½	59	956	3.00
33	1,303	4.80	13 stockers	800	3.00
15	1,358	4.80	18 stockers	904	3.00
17	1,326	4.75	11	970	2.85
17	1,189	4.70	25 Texas	925	2.85
46	1,274	4.70	20 Texas	959	2.75
16	1,360	4.70	21 Texas	890	2.75
34	1,368	4.70	40 Texas	738	2.70
17	1,301	4.45	23 Texas	827	2.70
16	1,218	4.65	68 Texas	798	2.70
225 Colorado	1,162	3.75	12 Texas	980	2.70
40 Colorado	1,001	3.60	13 stockers	759	2.65
83 Colorado	1,078	3.60	19 stockers	903	2.65
87 Colorado	1,003	3.40	14 stockers	1,068	2.65
103 Colorado	1,022	3.40	15 cows	1,022	2.60
20	1,143	4.00	11 stockers	927	2.60
16	1,229	4.40	15 stockers	1,013	2.60
33	1,202	4.35	38 Texas	974	2.90
34	1,145	3.80	22 Texas	813	2.75
19	1,132	3.80	22 Texas	774	2.70
56	1,119	3.70	20	817	2.80
48	1,098	3.80	25 Texas	741	2.75
11	1,101	3.60	22 Texas	749	2.75
15	1,544	3.50	25 Texas	712	2.70
113	1,094	3.40	25	709	2.67½
37	1,079	3.50	22	809	2.50
31	1,029	3.35	48 stockers	655	2.40
21	911	3.25			

HOGS—There was more activity in the trade yesterday, but prices were subjected to a further decline. Opening sales did not show any quotable change from the closing quotations of Tuesday, but later the market eased off 5@10c, or 5c for heavy grades and 10c for light. The former sold principally at $5.20@5.40 for packing and at $5.30@5.50 for shipping grades, and the latter at $5.30@5.40. There was a more than ordinary liberal supply of Michigan hogs, the market for which continues exceedingly dull at prices 25@40c lower than are current for Western hogs of the same weight. Sales of the above were reported at $4.50@5.20, with only one sale at the latter figure, viz.: 186, averaging 186 lbs, sold by Hall, Patterson & Co. Skips and inferior mixed lots sold at $4.50@4.75. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
23	314	$5.70	168	181	$5.35	33	304	$5.30
38	400	5.55	112	296	5.35	42	310	5.30
130	359	5.55	59	249	5.35	37	192	5.30
87	312	5.55	32	225	5.35	32	252	5.20
45	348	5.50	126	185	5.35	38	316	5.25
49	333	5.50	29	204	5.35	48	254	5.25
96	307	5.50	46	207	5.35	24	297	5.25
86	334	5.50	188	240	5.30	22	307	5.25
43	264	5.50	53	220	5.35	50	283	5.25
110	283	5.50	26	190	5.35	186	186	5.20
50	343	5.50	30	207	5.35	30	269	5.20
63	211	5.45	36	200	5.35	42	162	5.00
178	260	5.40	132	249	5.30	30	134	5.05
52	196	5.40	56	245	5.30	29	295	5.15
55	286	5.40	87	275	5.30	31	291	5.15
26	201	5.40	51	273	5.25	34	174	5.15
24	212	5.40	60	194	5.30	77	181	5.10
41	336	5.40	27	335	5.30	41	185	5.10
80	200	5.40	24	281	5.30	44	128	4.90
53	213	5.40	27	292	5.30	42	140	4.65
56	253	5.40	31	310	5.30	22	110	4.60
38	186	5.40	37	310	5.30	84	122	4.75
79	267	5.40	29	338	5.30	22	184	4.60
33	209	5.40	39	350	5.30	45	167	4.90

SHEEP—Were dull at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,120, against 3,220 same time last week; market better for selling interest than Monday by about ¼c; poor to prime native steers, 8@11¼c, with a few tops at 12c; Texas and Cherokee cattle, 7¼@8½c; Colorado steers, 7¾@10c; fair to good native mainly 9¼@10¾c; less than 200 taken for export; about 1,100 quarters beef sent to Liverpool yesterday; shipments for the week ending Monday, 2,770 quarters; 124 live.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,640, making 7,280 for two days, against 5,600 same time last week; market opened firm, closed weak, with a downward tendency; sheep, 4½@5¼c; lambs, 5@6½c bulk; most sales at 5¾@6½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,260, making 5,690 for two days, against 5,080 same time last week; 4 car-loads offered at 5c, but not sold before Exchange; quoted easier; 5¾@6½c for State and Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 450; week so far, 6,264; small business; sales 30 car-loads; prices generally unchanged; some sales rather lower; 20 car-loads common unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; for the week, 9,900; market active for lambs; all offerings disposed of; $5.25@5.50 for extra; $5.60 for Canada; sheep at $4.75@5.00; four car-loads Western sheep at unchanged prices; 15 car-loads Western unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,550; for the week, 7,450; market active; prices higher; all offerings disposed of; supply hardly equal to the demand; best Yorkers, $5.80@5.90; 1 car extra at $5.95.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 18 cars through and 23 cars yard stock, or 697 head; prime, $5.35; good, $4.75@5.00; common, $4.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,045 head; Yorkers, $5.60@5.75; Philadelphias, $5.80@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; selling at $3.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $4.60@5.10; light, $5.20@5.45; packing, $5.25@5.50; butchers', $5.50@5.60; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 70,000.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again active and firm. A fleet of about a dozen vessels was at the docks early, and the market was nearly cleared at noon. Country buyers were numerous, but the sales were chiefly to the city dealers. Piece stuff closed firm at $7.75. Inch lumber was quoted 25@50c higher; common to fair at $8.50@9.50 and the medium and higher grades at $10.00@14.00; common and culls bring $8.00. Shingles are in good demand and firmer at $2.00@2.15. Lath sold at $1.25@1.30.

Cargo prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, 260,000 ft piece-stuff at $7.75; barge Mercury, Ludington, 155,000 ft piece-stuff at $7.75; 98,000 ft inch at $9.50; schr Atalanta, from Manistee, timber at $10.00.

Cargo schr Seventh Ohio, from Muskegon, 150,000 ft common boards and strips at $9.12½; schr Coral, from White Lake, 50,000 ft select boards and strips at $16.50; 70,000 ft common inch at $8.00.

Cargo schr Maj. Ferry, from Montague, 140,000 ft strips and boards at $10.00, mill tally.

Lumber freights are firm at $1.00@1.12½ for Muskegon, $1.25 for Ludington, and $1.37½ for Manistee.

The yard market was active and firm. The common grades are all quoted strong at the prices given. Following is the price list:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.50
Fencing do, 12 to 18 feet	10.00@11.00
Fencing No. 2	8.00@ 9.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet	10.00@11.50
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.50
Dimension stuff	9.25@11.00
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	12.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.50@11.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles "A" standard	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.20@ 2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 69s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, new, 42s; long clear, 40s; short clear, 42s; shoulders, 34s 6d; hams, 50s. Lard, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef, 90s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 108s. Cheese, 61s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; spring, 11s@11s 8d; corn strong. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier; corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quieter; corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier; corn firm. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week: Flour, 80,000@85,000 brls; wheat, 235,000@240,000 qrs; corn, 165,000@170,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Firmer; 6⅜@6½d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 12,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; do club, 12s 8d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@11s 6d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 41s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 49s. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 46s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short clear, 42s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 61s.

TALLOW—41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d; refined, 13s.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s 6d@25s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 12s 3d.

TALLOW—41s 3d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 3.—PETROLEUM—35¾f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat offered freely for early delivery and quoted generally about 2c per bu lower, leading to an active movement, mainly for export, though partly for milling; in option line dealings were moderate and indicative of easier prices, though the changes were comparatively slight; ungraded red amber and white Western, odd lots, about 10,000 bu, at $1.40@1.50; 2,500 bu amber Michigan at $1.50, and 4,000 bu Kentucky at $1.46; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, 18,000 bu, at $1.36; No. 1 Minnesota, 24,000 bu, at $1.36; No. 2 Milwaukee, 78,000 bu for prompt delivery, at $1.33@1.33½, and 50,000 bu deliverable by Oct. 25, $1.27¼; No. 3 car-lots about 3,500 bu, at $1.29; No. 2 Chicago, fair to strictly prime, about 40,000 bu, at $1.31@1.33; ungraded in lots, about 6,800 bu, at $1.28@1.33; No. 2 Northwest spring October, 8,000 bu at $1.28½ per bu; quotations No. 2 Northwestern spring, October option, $1.28@1.29; November, $1.25¾@1.30; December nominal. Corn active, mainly for prompt delivery, at a further decline of ½c per bu, under free and urgent offerings; mixed Western ungraded poor to fancy at 56@59c, mainly at 57½@58c for sailing vessels, and 58½@59c for high mixed; yellow Western, 58½@59c. Rye quoted weaker, with sales reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 Western at 71½c; State quoted at 78@82c for car lots and boat-loads. Oats moderately dealt in at generally firm prices; white Western, 7,000 bu at 32@41c; car lots of very inferior as low as 32@34c; mixed Western, 2,100 bu at 32@34c; No. 2 Chicago new afloat quoted at 35¼@35½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in less request for early delivery, and, though offering firmer at the close, quoted weaker; sales 175 brls at $14.40@14.50; Western prime quoted more or less nominal; October options quoted at the close $14.20; November, $14.00 bid; December, $14.00@14.50; seller remainder of the year at $14.00@14.30; sales 1,000 brls October at $14.20@14.25. Cut meats moderately dealt in at former rates. Bacon quiet and quoted irregular. Western steam lard very quiet for early delivery, closing weaker; sales 115 tcs at $9.20, closing at $9.12½; October options quoted at the close, $9.12½; November, $8.92½; December, $8.87½@8.80; seller remainder of the year, $8.55@8.77½; January, $8.82½; sales 2,750 tcs October at $9.12½@9.17½; 1,500 tcs November, $8.92½@9.02½; 1,000 tcs seller remainder of the year at $8.82½@8.87½; 1,250 tcs January at $8.82½@8.85.

TALLOW—Quoted steady on a moderate demand; $7.75@7.87½ for prime to choice; sales 105,000 lbs in lots.

SUGARS—Raw in good request; quoted firm on a basis of 8⅛@8⅜c for fair to good refining; Cuba refined sugars in fair demand, with cut loaf quoted at 11¼c; crushed at 11c; powdered at 10⅞c; granulated at 10⅞c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 138 brls in lots at $1.13½; market steady; of alcohol, 28 brls sold at $2.13 free.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat freerer movement, chiefly in chartering line; vessels for petroleum attracting most attention; rates have shown no further material change, though the advantage was in favor of shippers for Liverpool; engagements by sail, 700 bales of cotton at ¼d, and by steam 135 bales cotton chiefly on through freight account at 5-16d for compressed per lb; 39,000 bu grain, of which 36,000 bu were at 8½d per standard bu, and 3,000 bu corn in bags at 9d per bu; 450 brls apples, part at 4s per brl; for London, by steam, 24,000 bu grain at 9d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 11 3-16@11 5-16c; futures easy; October, 11.22c; November, 11.11@11.12c; December, 11.10c; January, 11.20c; February, 11.33@11.34c; March, 11.47@11.49c; April, 11.60@11.62c; May, 11.74@11.75c; June, 11.86@11.88c.

FLOUR—Strongly in buyers' favor; receipts, 13,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@4.40; super State and Western, $5.00@5.50; common to good extra, $5.60@5.90; good to choice, $5.95@6.30; white wheat extra, $6.35@7.10; fancy, $7.15@8.50; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.75; St. Louis, $5.75@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@10.00. Rye flour steady, $4.00@4.60.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 130,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.31@1.33; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33@1.33½; No. 1 do, $1.36; amber Kentucky, $1.46; amber Michigan, 1.50; No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.36; No. 2 red winter, October, $1.40@1.41; No. 1 spring, October, $1.27¼@1.28½; No. 2 Northwestern, October, $1.28@1.29. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 71½c. Barley heavy; Canada, 90@96c; malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Good business; receipts, 133,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 57½@58c; steam, mixed, nominally 57¼@57½c; high mixed, 58½@59c. Oats steady; receipts, 49,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 32@37c; white do, 33@45c.

HAY—Heavy; shipping, 50@60c.

HOPS—Yearlings, 4@7c; new, 8@13c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes, 16¾@20¾c in gold; jobbing, 16½@22c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅜c; prime, 8½c; refined firm. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady; fair business.

PETROLEUM—Market dull and heavy; crude, 8½c; refined, 15@15¼c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7¾@7⅞c.

RESIN—Strained less firm; $1.70@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 33½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 19@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited; closed dull; new mess, $14.40@14.50. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles scarce and firm; 8½c; short clear middles, 8¾c. Lard—Prime steam, $9.20.

BUTTER—Choice steady; others heavy; Western, 12@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13½.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light middles and heavy weights, 22½@25c; California do, 22½@24c; common, 22@24c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 28@60c; pulled, 30@36c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas, 14@33c.

METALS—Copper—Manufactured unchanged; Ingot Lake quiet and steady at 18⅛@18⅜c. Iron—Pig firm; Scotch, 24@27c; American, 16@20c; Russia sheeting, 10⅛@11c in gold. Nails steady; cut, $2.50; clinch, $4.25@5.25. Horseshoe, No. 8, 20@28c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $4.75; XX, $5.00@5.25; XXX, $5.50@6.75; high grades, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull; white and mixed, 59@60c; yellow, 67½c. Oats—Market dull; St. Louis, 38@40c; Galena, 40@41c; Texas, 41c.

CORN-MEAL—Fair demand and market firm; $2.60.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; held at $15.25@15.50. Lard quiet and weak; refined tierce, $9.50@9.75; kegs, $10.00. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 8c. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders held at 8½c; clear-rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but steady; 13½@14c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.08@1.13.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to choice, 17¾@21c in gold. Sugar in good demand; common to good common jobbing, 7@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8¼c; prime to choice, 8½@8¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady; good demand; 5½@6¾c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $80.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Dull, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot easier; futures steady; No. 2 Western steamer, $1.27 bid; do No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.41; October, $1.40; November nominally $1.37½; do No. 3 winter red, $1.35. Corn steady and firm all round; Western mixed, spot and October, 58c; November, 59½c; steamer, 58c. Oats steady and firm; Western white, 35@36c; do mixed, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 66@69c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and firm; unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice grades scarce and firm; low and medium dull and nominal; choice Western, 20@23c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 8⅛@8⅜c; refined, 15⅛@15¼c.

COFFEE—Dull, steady, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 55,500 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 4,400 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 40,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Weak; extras, $5.50; Pennsylvania family, $6.75@7.25; Minnesota family, $7.50@7.75; high grades and patent, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber, $1.44@1.50; red Western, $1.45; white, $1.47@1.50. Corn firm; yellow, 61@62c; mixed, 60@61c. Oats steady; 35@38c; Western mixed, 33@35c. Rye—Market dull; 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $14.50@15.00. Beef hams, 17@18c; Indian mess, 23@23½c.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 30@33c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 25@27c; Western extras, 22@24c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fancy, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 15⅛@15⅜c; crude, 10⅛@10¼c.

WHISKY—$1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 91,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—WOOL—Domestic in fair demand, but buyers fixed on low prices and holders were unwilling to submit to further concessions for desirable lots of fleeces; sales consequently restricted to small lots; medium and X Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 44@45c; XX fleeces, 46@47c; XX and above and XXX, 48@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 40@42c; combing and delaine fleeces in better request than any other kind, with sales principally at 50@55c; super and X pulled in moderate demand at 30@45c.

FLOUR—Market dull; $4.00@5.00; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $6.00@7.00; Minnesota extras, $6.50@7.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.75@7.25; Illinois, $7.00@8.00; St. Louis, $7.00@8.00; Minnesota Patent Process and Wisconsin, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Firm; mixed and yellow, 63@67c; No. 1 and extra white, 41@45c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 34@38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@36c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Higher.

FLOUR—Easier; family, $6.10@6.20.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, $1.18@1.25. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher; 45@47c. Oats in fair demand; 26@30c. Rye in good demand; 58c. Barley steady; Western spring, 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant; held at $14.50. Lard quiet but firm; steam, $8.75 bid; kettle, $9.75@10.00. Bulk meats in good demand; light offerings; shoulders, $7.40; short ribs, $8.50@8.62½ cash; $8.62½ buyer Oct. 15; short clear held at $8.87½. Bacon strong; $8.00; $9.12½@9.25; $9.62½.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.06.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Stronger; 58@60c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 3 red, $1.19@1.19¼ cash; $1.18⅝@1.19¼ October; $1.18⅝@1.19 November; No. 4 do, $1.13½@1.14 cash. Corn dull at 42c cash; 41⅝c October. Oats firmer at 25½c cash; 26⅛c November. Rye quiet at 55¼c. Barley—Best grades scarce, wanted; No. 3 Minnesota spring, 65@80c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $14.00. Dry salt meats firm. Clear ribs, 8¼c bid; possibly salable at 8⅜c. Bacon higher; 8@9¼@9½c. Lard dull; summer, $8.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; cattle, 2,200 head; sheep, 600 head.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1.32, $1.31½ bid; extra do held at $1.34; amber Michigan, spot, $1.31; October, $1.26½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.30; October, $1.26; November, $1.24½; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.18¾; rejected Wabash, $1.06; No. 2 canal red, $1.30. Corn dull; high-mixed, spot, 47½c; No. 2, spot and October, 46½c; November, 46¾c; No. 2 white, 49c; rejected, 46c; damaged, 43½c. Rye—No. 2, 57c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 20,000; oats, 28,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.13¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.10½; October, $1.06¾; November, $1.03¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.05⅛. Corn steady; fair demand; No. 2, 42c. Oats firm; in good demand; No. 2, 23c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 53½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, October 61c; November, 62@63c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 179,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 456,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Firm; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; red, $1.25@1.30; amber, $1.30@1.35; white, $1.32@1.35. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats—Market dull; white, 33c; mixed, 31c. Rye quiet; 65c in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $14.25. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon firmer, but not quotably higher; Hams—Sugar-cured in fair demand at 13½@14c. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.06.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Easier; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.25; October, $1.18; Corn, 41@42c. Rye, 53@54c. Oats, 22¼@25c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk clear rib, 8¼c; shoulders, 7⅛@7¼c. Lard—Steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, $9.50@10.00.

HOGS—$5.00@5.25; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 900 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—GRAIN—Grain market generally dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Corn—No. 2 held at 51c; few car-lots sold at that price; 500 bu No. 1 hard Northwestern was sold at $1.26½. Rye neglected. Barley inactive. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged and firm.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3.—COTTON—Firmer; fair demand; 10⅝c; receipts, 420 bales; shipments, 425; sales, 700; stock, 2,700.

PRODUCE—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—HOGS—Lower; light grades, $5.00@10.00; bacon, $5.10@5.20; butchers', $5.30@5.45; Philadelphias, $5.40@5.50.

CATTLE—Weak and dragging at yesterday's prices.

SHEEP—Unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 3.—HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.07; sales 2,050 brls.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 3.—Markets unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Package trade generally light, and jobbing branches less active; cotton goods quiet in first hands; some makes of bleached goods weak; prints quiet; ginghams and dress goods in good demand; men's wear of woolens quiet, and flannels less active; blankets moving slowly.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12½c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 3.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 31½c.

Japanese Estate-Embellishment.

Tokio (Japan) Times.

Japanese are fond of fanciful methods of adding to the curious interest of their residences and gardens. The quaint landscapes which adorn almost every suburban villa, of however limited dimensions, are familiar to everybody. One of the most eccentric efforts at embellishment we have seen is connected with the country house of a wealthy citizen of Yokohama. It is situated in Totsuka, on the To Kai Do, and from the road presents no very exceptional appearance, but as soon as the visitor passes through the archway of the building to the space at the rear he finds himself in view of as remarkable a specimen of decoration as can be anywhere witnessed in so limited space. A steep hill rises abruptly from the mansion, which is threaded by intricate paths, and profusely covered with every variety of adornment that imagination could conceive or industry gather together. Stone images, strangely-carved rocks, twisted roots of trees, dainty works of bronze and porcelain, are crowded in "a mighty maze, but not without a plan." Flowers and shrubbery are not entirely displaced, and thick clusters of foliage surround a picturesque arbor at the summit of the acclivity. But the most remarkable feature of the place, and the one upon which the most care and cost seem to have been lavished, is a deep cavern, or series of subterranean passages, cut into the hill, through which those who obtain admission may walk for some hundreds of yards. These galleries are enlivened with lines of carving in bas-relief, representing flowers, fruits, family crests, and a perfect menagerie of real and mythical animals. The walls and ceiling form an almost unbroken panorama. A little stream runs by one of the foot-paths, and in it crawls a mammoth tortoise, accompanied by its young. These figures have been cut with very little difficulty from the soft clay, and it is expected that they will harden with time. Many of them are gaudily colored, reflecting a kaleidoscopic radiation from the glare of the torches. The enterprising owner has evidently determined to leave none of the possible advantages of his property unimproved. His house is one of the finest in the neighborhood, every inch of his hill-side garden shows the mark of his attention, and he has even penetrated the bowels of the earth to secure novelty and ingenious variety in the development of his estate.

MARINE NEWS.

Reported Blowing Up of a Steamer on Lake Erie.

A Propeller Collides with a Schooner in a Fog, and Both Are Damaged.

Thrilling Accident at the Water-Works Crib and Narrow Escape of Four Men.

Local and General Items Concerning Lake Navigation.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

A dense fog prevailed on the lake yesterday morning, and navigation was hazardous in consequence. The large schr San Diego lay becalmed and rolling in the trough of the sea, bound up for this port, and about ten miles out. The stmr Messenger, bound from St. Joe to Chicago, ran directly across the bow of the schooner, the jibboom of which crashed into the steamer's pilot-house and wrecked it. The "horn" of the San Diego was damaged, and the Messenger also had her bulwarks, forward of the passenger gangway, on the port side, jammed in. The Captain of the steamer gave his fog-signals promptly, he says, and he heard the fog-horn of the San Diego some time before he reached her, but not when close upon her. The Messenger was steaming slowly at the time, and the force of the collision was not very great. The Master of the San Diego is said to have given his signals repeatedly and at the proper intervals. The accident seems scarcely avoidable. Both vessels arrived here shortly after the collision.

Capt. Murray, of the steam-barge Araxes, which passed up Detroit River, Tuesday, reported that about 4 o'clock that morning, when off Conneaut, O., he and his crew were startled by the sight of a sudden flash of light far off on their starboard quarter. The occasion of it they did not ascertain, but all at the time were of the opinion that some steamer had blown up.

The Captain of the prop Badger State reports that the Prop Wissahickon bursted her arches off Milwaukee Tuesday, and put into that port for repairs.

The schrs Emma L. Hutchinson and St. Andrew met in collision at Buffalo Monday, the former sustaining damages to to the extent of $109.

The prop Colorado, lately ashore near Alabaster, was gotton off, and arrived here yesterday with her cargo of salt.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The new stmr Avon leaves this evening for Chicago with 1,100 tons of freight.

The big schr G. W. Adams, with 70,000 bu wheat from Chicago, grounded outside the light last night, and was lightered off this morning by the Maytham floating elevator.

The notorious Chicago Board of Trade was sold to-day by Thomas Burch, who bought it at the Marshal's sale last fall, to Capt. Henry Howgood, of Bay City, for $1,000, and will be taken there and transformed into a lumber barge.

Coal freights are unchanged.

Canal freights are firm at 8@7c for wheat and corn to New York.

To the Western Associated Press.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Charters—Schrs F. A. Georges and Jesse Hoyt, coal to Chicago at 25c; Thomas Simmons, cement to Sandusky at 5c, free on board; La Petite, salt to Huron, O., on private terms; G. C. Trumpff, coal from Erie to Chicago at 40c.

Clearances—Stmr Kewenaw, Duluth; props Idaho and Raleigh, Chicago; Starucca, 1,000 brls cement; Jay Gould, Milwaukee; Passaic, Green Bay; barks William Jones and Unadilla, Chicago; schr L. Van Valkenburg, 600 tons coal; George Murray, 1,000 tons coal; John O'Neil, 800 tons coal; G. S. Hazard, 600 tons coal; Young American, 700 tons coal; Oneida, C. Robb, E. A. Nicholson, E. M. Portch, Oak Leaf, and D. P. Dobbins, Chicago; F. A. Georges, 600 tons coal; J. Hoyt, 400 tons coal for Milwaukee; Portage, for Erie; Col. Hathaway, for New Baltimore; Morning Light, for Toledo; O. Cromwell, for Saginaw; C. W. Jeffrey, for Windsor; Mary, for Port Stanley; Mediterranean, 600 brls salt, Duluth.

A THRILLING SCENE.

An accident occurred at the Water-Works Crib yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, that presented a thrilling scene for a time, and, notwithstanding the gravity of the situation, was somewhat ludicrous. Four masons were standing upon a staging, erected upon a scow, and were at work upon the south wall, when suddenly the weak structure gave way beneath their weight and precipitated them into the lake. Capt. Peter Falcon, the well-known submarine diver, was at the crib at the time, and his son Joe and William Kirkham were down in the deep with their armor on, working away at the foundation. The falling mass of men and timber went down far enough to tap Joe on his head, and give him an intimation that something was wrong with the land lubbers overhead. Kirkham, too, was reminded of the danger, and both divers took in the situation at once. One of the masons who was unable to swim sank beneath the surface, but managed to grab hold of the leg of one that could keep afloat, and thus jeopardized the lives of both. Joe, however, was equal to the occasion, and caught hold of the half-drowned man who was hanging on to the other with a death-like tenacity, the swimmer kicking and struggling vigorously to keep his head above water and save himself. The cool diver "boosted" the former up, and Capt. Peter Falcon got hold of the swimmer, and, aided by Kirkham and others, succeeded in pulling him out of the water, the non-swimmer clinging to his limb like a vise, and remaining so for some moments after he was saved, and until he was told it was time to let go. The other two masons saved themselves from drowning.

The staging was re-erected and the work on the wall continued.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The movement of vessels to and from this port during the month of September were as follows:

ARRIVALS—COASTWISE.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Steamers	76	44,846	1,886
Propellers	227	140,848	3,922
Barks	6	3,070	54
Schooners	1,138	262,449	6,460
Total	1,447	451,213	12,422

CLEARANCES—COASTWISE.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Steamers	76	45,379	2,007
Propellers	228	143,907	3,961
Barks	4	2,286	36
Schooners	1,129	262,871	6,321
Total	1,437	454,453	12,325

AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE—ARRIVED.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Propellers	1	303	12
Schooners	14	4,054	106
Total	15	4,357	118

CLEARED.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Propellers	1	303	12
Schooners	23	6,930	182
Total	24	7,233	194

FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE—ARRIVED.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Propellers	4	1,601	68
Barks	1	309	10
Schooners	14	4,575	116
Total	19	6,485	194

CLEARED.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Propellers	3	1,173	51
Barks	1	309	10
Schooners	14	3,508	85
Total	18	4,990	146

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 3.—Down—Props City of Concord, Roanoke, Dean Richmond, Oneida, Quebec, Huron City, Barnum with Ferry, John Burt; schrs Sophia Minch, H. A. Kent, H. M. Scove, Admiral, Tecumseh, Onward, Fleet Wing, Brightie.

Up—Props St. Joseph, Waverly, Rose and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Shickaluna and consort, Hurlbut and consort, Arax and barges, schrs City of Chicago, Fred L. Wells, Regina, Rising Star, George B. Sloan, Azov, New Dominion; J. G. Worts.

Wind south, fresh. Weather cloudy.

The schr Ella Murton, with a cargo of 500 tons salt, while leaving Goodrich's harbor, struck bottom and lost her forefoot. She was towed here for repairs.

The Northern Transit barge which went ashore on Big Reef proves to be the O. J. Hall instead of the Church.

The prop Montgomery, which was aground in the river, was released to-day.

A PROSPECTIVE PROJECT.

Among the projects now confidently spoken of in connection with the next season's lake business is a completely organized daily line between Buffalo and Duluth, under the auspices of the Anchor Line Company, in which the iron steamers India, China, Japan, Alaska, and Philadelphia, now of this line, will be engaged, as also the popular stmr Winslow and three other boats not yet determined upon—to be built, perhaps. The programme embraces daily visits both ways at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Port Huron, Sarnia, Detour, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton, Ontonagon, and Duluth, and if carried out will be the most powerful line of steamers ever in operation on the lakes. It is hoped, of course, that there may be no mistake about it, but that the programme will be carried out in full.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The market was active and firm—owing to the scarcity of vessels—at an advance of ½c on wheat and corn to Buffalo. Early shippers held back, but finally paid the rates asked by carriers. Vessels were chartered for 300,000 bu wheat, 105,000 bu corn, 115,000 bu oats, 32,000 bu rye, and 17,000 bu barley. Engagements: To Buffalo, prop Portage, wheat through to New York at 17c; schr F. A. Morse, wheat at 5¼c; schrs Higgie and Jones, Charles Foster, Flying Cloud, Watson, S. Anderson, McVey, wheat at 5½c; schrs John Miner, Lotus, Stafford, Parana, corn at 5c; schrs Champion and Floretta, oats, and prop Russia, rye and oats on p. t. To Ogdensburg, barge Church, wheat. To Collingwood, schr San Jacinto, corn. In the afternoon the Ætna, wheat to Buffalo at 5½c, and the schr Almeda, barley to do at 4c.

Schr Oneonta and bark Vanderbilt get $1.25 for lumber from Alpena to Chicago.

Schr Myrtle, lumber, Manistique to Chicago, and schr Trowbridge, Menominee to Chicago, $1.37½.

Schr Prince Alfred gets $4.75 for deals from Muskegon to Kingston.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Oct. 2:

Eastward—Props Abercorn, Muskegon to Ogdensburg; Swallow, with barge Dashing Wave, Bay City to Ogdensburg; Nashua, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Westford, Grand Haven to Ogdensburg; bark L. S. Hammond, Chicago to Cape Vincent.

Westward—Props Argyle, Montreal to Chicago; Milwaukee, Ogdensburg to Milwaukee; barks Grantheim, Kingston to Windsor; Lady Macdonald, Kingston to Chicago; Magellan, Kingston to Toledo; G. C. Trumpff, Kingston to Milwaukee; Drummond, do to Detroit; Canada, do to Toledo; G. M. Case, Oswego to Chicago; schrs F. D. Barker, Charlalle to Milwaukee; Comanche, Oswego to do; Henry Fitzhugh, do to Detroit; E. H. Rutherford, Kingston to Toledo; J. T. Mott and Knight Templar, Fairhaven to Chicago; C. G. Mixer, Henderson to Chicago; Star, Kingston, no orders.

TRANSFER OF VESSEL PROPERTY.

The following shows the transfer of vessel property in this port during the month of September:

Schr Mary Booth, J. H. Schuerz to Mary Buntsch, one-fourth, $175.

Steam canal-boat Cashier, J. B. Hummer to John Mowat et al., all, $1.

Sloop Cora, Janette Burke, administratrix, to Albert Munger, all, $4,000.

Steam canal-boat Cashier, Joseph Rinks to James A. McMahon, one-half, $200.

Schr Kate Darley, Charles Dennehy to Charles Rhodes et al., one-half, $2,250.

Schr Gallatin, Charles Harding to George C. Finney, one-half, $1,500.

Prop Mary Groh, Ashland Lumber Company to W. H. Snyder et al., all, $8,500.

Schr George E. Purington, Thomas Doherty to Edward Doherty, all, $2,500.

Prop E. B. Ward, Orrin W. Potter to Ira H. Owen, all, $28,000.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

It is said Messrs. Gay & Van Norman, the gentlemen who so successfully ran the Sherman this season in the excursion business, will bring the stmr Pearl here next season. Capt. William Dall proposes to have here the stmr Water-Lily, of New York, next spring for pleasure purposes. Chicago will thus have much better accommodations in the way of pleasure steamers next year than she has had heretofore, but one thing is needed to complete arrangements, and that is some well-provided and well-kept resort on the lake-shore, not far from the city, where excursionists can be landed and enjoy themselves.

A STRIKE IN DETROIT.

The ship-carpenters and calkers at the Detroit and at Clark's dry-docks struck yesterday for an increase of wages. They have been receiving $1.75 per day, and now demand $2.00. In consequence of the strike all work in progress at either yard was suspended yesterday, and boats undergoing repairs were correspondingly delayed.

The only calkers at work yesterday were six engaged in filling the seams of the ferry-boat Fortune's deck. When questioned by a *Free Press* reporter as to the wages they were receiving, they said they were to receive the same wages as are being paid at the yards.—*Free Press, 3d.*

HAPPY SALTS.

The sailors were somewhat demonstrative yesterday morning at the foot of Franklin street, and the presence of Lieut. Gerbing, Sergt. Bierman, and two patrolmen was required as a precautionary step. But the mariners did no violence, and remained firm in their demand for $2 a day, and in most cases secured it. Freights having advanced to 5¼c on wheat, vessel-owners and masters did not cavil much at the demand of the seamen when it was made. If rates on grain keep up to the present figure, $2 per day will be paid right along until the season closes.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Prop Welcome, Henry, 4,900 bu corn; Georgia, Henry, 6,500 bu corn; Lockport, Lockport, 8,800 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 209 brls flour, 3,800 bu corn.

Cleared—Ironclad, Joliet, 82,860 feet lumber, 22,900 lath.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 3—9 p. m.—Arrived—Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,000 bu corn; Ontario, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Mayflower, Joliet, 80,992 feet of lumber, 36,900 lath.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 3.—Props China and Wissahickon, Chicago; schr Thos. A. Scott, Milwaukee; bark Sunnyside; schrs D. P. Dobbins, Sweetheart, and C. H. Burton, Buffalo; schr J. S. Richards, Oswego; schrs C. G. Minor, C. H. Weeks, and Keepsake, Tonawanda; schr G. C. Trump, Kingston, Ont.

Departures—Prop Alaska, schr Scotia, and T. A. Scott, Chicago; props China and Wissahickon, Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—Charters—To Buffalo: Barge Argonaut, wheat at 5¼c; schrs Col. Cook, F. M. Knapp, wheat at 5c; steam-barge Inter-Ocean, wheat at 5¼c. To Ogdensburg: Prop Lowell, wheat through rate. To Kingston: Steam barge Mary Robertson, wheat at 9c. To Montreal: Steam barge Lincoln, barge Lisgar, and Grimsley, wheat. To Oswego: Schr John R. Noyes, wheat on owner's account. Aggregate, 220,000 bu.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 3.—Arrived—Props Fletcher, Egyptian; schrs Ironton, Pelican, Col. Cook.

Cleared—Props E. B. Hale, D. M. Wilson; schr Frank Perew.

Passed down—Prop Arctic.

In port bound down—Prop Peerless.

Wind—Northwest, Weather rainy.

LAST NIGHT'S STORMS.

A heavy squall, accompanied by rain, struck the lake about this port last evening at 6 o'clock; but mariners had ample warning of its approach, and, so far as learned, no disasters occurred. The blow subsided soon after the rainfall, but another puffy rain-storm arose about 11 o'clock last night, and presaged greater danger to craft outside than the preceding blow. The wind came from the southwest in strong, sudden puffs.

ANOTHER YACHT CRUISE.

The Chicago Yacht Club will probably make another cruise Saturday, but to what port has not been decided on,—perhaps to St. Joe, Michigan City, or Kenosha. The Cora, Ina, Frolic, Qui Vive, and Cary, and other yachts are expected to join in the cruise, which will be the last of the season.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Sailors who shipped yesterday got $2 per day....Vessel owners were happy yesterday over the advance of rates....The new schr Charles Foster takes 60,000 bu of wheat to Buffalo—her first cargo of grain—at 5½c, and Capt. Fagin is correspondingly jubilant....The schr Floretta received a new jibboom yesterday morning. ...The schr Myrtle goes into dry-dock to have a leak stopped....Capt. O. B. Joiner now has command of the prop Portage, vice Capt. J. W. Moore, who is in command of the new prop Avon....James B. Gibbs is Master of the schr F. B. Gardner now....The stmr Isaac May and barges arrived again yesterday, just in time for better freights, which will offset a serious delay they had at Port Colborne.. .The stmr Muskegon laid over yesterday on account of the heavy fog....Schr Lincoln Dall has left for Ford River to get a cargo of deals or Kingston....The schr Mary L. Collins was run into some time ago by a propeller, and dot dismasted. Yesterday she arrived in port with two new and slick spars, which were placed in her at Port Huron.

OTHER PORTS.—Detroit calkers are after $2 per day; they have had $1.65....The barge Rebecca is to run the balance of this season between Bay City and Detroit....Reuben Doud, formerly engaged extensively in the lake trade, and after whom the schr Doud was named, died on Sunday night at the Asylum for the Insane at Oshkosh. ..The scow Dan Hayes was libeled and seized at Port Huron Monday morning by Marshal Penney in the suit of John Edwards et al. She settled the bill, amounting to $10 and costs, and went on her way.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Arrivals—Stmrs Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; props Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber; Japan, Buffalo, sundries; S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore; Isaac May, Port Colborne, light; Russia, Buffalo, sundries; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Favorite, Menominee, towing; schrs Collingwood, Traverse Bay, wood; Coral, White Lake, lumber; J. V. B. Watson, Kenosha, light; Mary McVea, Muskegon, lumber; Hattie Johnson, Buffalo, coal; G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; Manzanilla, St. Catherines light; Wollin, Holland, lumber; U. S. Grant, Muskegon, lumber; B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, coal; Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; Cecelia, Muskegon, lumber; Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; Niagara, Erie, coal; James R. Bentley, Buffalo, coal; Australia, Muskegon, lumber; Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber; Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber; Kate L. Bruce, Cleveland, coal; Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber; Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber; Agnes L. Potter, Escanaba, iron ore; Charles Luling, Oconto, lumber; Day Spring, Ludwig's Pier, wood; Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; James F. Joy, Bay City, lumber; J. O. Moss, Bluffton, lumber; Owasco, Buffalo, coal; G. W. Holt, Buffalo, coal; Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; Newsboy, Oconto, lumber; S. Anderson, Alpena, lumber; Waubaushene, Port Colborne, light; Severn, Port Colborne, light; Muskoka, Port Colborne, light; San Diego, Buffalo, coal; Ardent, Ludington, wood; Wells Burt, Cleveland, coal; Ida Keith, Alpena, lumber; Mary Collins, Alpena, lumber; Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood; Tricolor, Holland, staves; El Tempo, White Lake, lumber; A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber; D. R. Martin, Menominee, lumber; William Smith, Dunlap's Pier, wood; John Kilderhouse, Cleveland, coal; Tom Paine, Muskegon, wood; Kearsarge, Muskegon, lumber; C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber; Planet, Menominee, lumber; Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber; Herschel, Menominee, lumber; scows Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood; Mocking-Bird, Horn's Pier, wood; Charles Crawford, Caseville, lumber; bark Parana, Bay City, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr San Jacinto, Ogdensburg, 16,425 bu corn; schr Minnehaha, Cheboygan, 500 bu wheat, 200 bu corn; schr Granada, Buffalo, 15,503 bu corn; schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 39,800 bu oats; schr D. A. Wells, Saginaw Bay, 8 brls flour, 1 brl sugar, 30 brls salt, 2 brls apples, 100 lbs butter, and sundries; prop Annie Young, Erie, 28,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, 22,500 lbs lard, 150 bags seed, and sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 10 brls whisky and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 20 brls salt and sundries; schr G. Barber, Muskegon, 30 cds stone; schr Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, 27,384 bu oats; schr Lowell, Ogdensburg, 50 brls flour and sundries—Cleveland, 300 brls flour and sundries; schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn; schr Nellie Redington, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn; schr Ada Medora, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat; prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats and 10 tons hay; prop Cuba, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat, 1,218 bags timothy seed, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 6 brls flour, 5 brls pork, 4 brls sugar, and sundries; schr M. C. Cameron, Goderich, 26,821 bu oats; schr G. C. Finney, Buffalo, 19,734 bu wheat; schr Montpelier, Buffalo, 20,154 bu corn; schr M. Slauson, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn; schr S. J. Tilden, Buffalo, 38,000 bu wheat.

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Another Meeting at Cleveland in Relation to the Malady.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—Another cattle-plague meeting was held in this city Saturday, but the attendance was small, owing to the fact that the disease is on the wane. Mr. Jewett, President of the Committee appointed to investigate the extent and causes of the disease, reported substantially that a careful examination into the cause of disease forced the Committee into the unanimous opinion that it is the Texas cattle-disease. To confirm the report he referred to certain localities, where all the Texas cattle are unloaded, and from whence they are taken to the different slaughter-houses and driven to different pastures, and in this way the disease is carried to native cattle. The laws of Indiana and Kansas relating to measures for the prevention of the spread of the cattle-disease were read and followed by comments. These laws were read for the purpose of showing that other localities had found it necessary to enact measures of protection against the disease, and comments were made to sustain such action, and, if possible, have similar laws enacted in Ohio. Those laws were passed by Indiana and Kansas to prevent the spread in these States of what is known as the Texas or Spanish fever among cattle, and comprises certain restrictions which prevent diseased cattle from passing through that territory. It was insisted by Mr. Brown, of Parma, where the disease is most prevalent, that such laws were necessary in Ohio. A communication from a number of leading cattle men in St. Louis was read, which indicated that experience and investigation proved that Texas and Indian cattle are entirely free from the disease called the Texas or Spanish fever. Native cattle from the Northern States, on being taken to Texas, are subject to the same kind of sickness that prevails in the North. Texas cattle can be allowed among natives at any time during the cold months without any danger whatever to the latter, and it is only in the extreme warm weather that this sickness appears; also, that this same or a similar sickness will be produced by bringing natives in contact with any cattle brought from the extreme Southern climate, and is by no means confined to Texas or Indian cattle. This communication closes by saying that all the precaution necessary is simply to keep the natives so that they will not be allowed to come in direct contact with Texas cattle or with the ground or pasture over which they have been fed and driven. This communication was laid on the table by unanimous consent. A lively discussion followed. The farmers are solid that Texan cattle are the cause of all the trouble. A resolution was passed to petition the Ohio Legislature to pass a law to provide for the appointment of an Inspector at Cleveland for all foreign cattle brought to this market; also, to make it obligatory upon the city authorities to see that such a regulation should be enforced. Adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

MASONRY.

The Grand Conclave of Knights Templar at Madison, Wis.—Street-Parade and Official Installation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3.—The inspection of the Sir Knights of Madison and Milwaukee by the Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar this morning was a very creditable affair. Fully 150 Sir Knights were in line, with two bands of music. Their march around the Capitol Park was witnessed by a large number of people, who loudly cheered the Sir Knights in their various evolutions. Heavy rain commenced to fall after the street-parade, which has continued during the day.

At a meeting of the Grand Commandery to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Eminent Grand Commander, Sir John W. Woodhull, of Berlin; Deputy Grand Commander, Sir Knight Bartlett, of Eau Claire; Grand Generalissimo, Sir A. W. Baldwin, of Janesville; Grand Captain-General, Sir C. W. Cottrill, of Milwaukee; Grand Prelate, Sir. F. R. Haff, of Oshkosh; Grand Treasurer, Sir F. M. Von Suessmitch, of Delevan; Grand Recorder, Sir C. P. Utley, of Milwaukee; Grand Senior Warden, Sir William Meacher, of Portage; Grand Junior Warden, Sir W. Hughes, of Madison; Grand Standard-Bearer, Sir F. W. Sackett, of Berlin; Grand Sword-Bearer, Sir R. Delos Pulford, of Mineral Point; Grand Warden, Sir William Howaith, of Madison; Grand Sentinel, Sir Leonard Barret, of Milwaukee.

The Grand Officers were installed to-night by the Very Eminent Grand Commander of the United States, Sir Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Chicago, after which they were serenaded at the Park Hotel by both the Madison and Milwaukee bands.

This is the first meeting of the Grand Commandery in this city, and visiting Sir Knights are highly pleased with their reception.

The next regular conclave will be held at Portage on the first Tuesday in September, 1878.

To-night the Madison Commandery exemplify the Temple degree.

THE CHARTER OAK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—It is to be regretted that the present management of the Charter Oak, in their recent circular, did not explain the effect upon policy-holders of the surrender of two-fifths of their reserve. Without imputing to the officers unworthy motives in their proposition, it will nevertheless be admitted that the plan suggested is to a certain extent the same which was adopted by the Security, and which constituted one of the serious charges of fraud against that Company. The entire matter is embraced in the following extract:

> After a thorough and careful examination of the matter in all its relations, we most confidently recommend the plan herewith submitted, viz.: that each policy-holder consent to release to the Company an amount equal to two-fifths of the reserve liability under the policy. The modifications in your present contract necessary to effect the foregoing release will be laid before you at the earliest moment, and will be of such character as will secure to the fullest extent *possible* all your rights and equities as policy-holders.

Until the "modifications" referred to are submitted, it would be unwise to condemn the plan even under the unfavorable aspect in which it appears. In the face of the failures of the last two years the insured need not be informed that this generally unknown question of reserve is the most vital matter consistent with insurance. It is certainly to be hoped that the Committee which were instructed to examine into the condition of the Company, when its embarrassment was announced, may realize the necessity for a full investigation into the proposition which has been made. The officers of the Company no doubt desire "to restore its financial credit so as to enable it to resume business in any part of the country," but the policy-holders should also require that this credit be secured without too great a sacrifice of their "rights and equities."

W. O. COLE.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—I notice in your paper of Sept. 30 the account of the organization of the Greenback Club of the Fourth Ward, in which my name was mentioned as one of the Finance Committee. It was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and I will not allow myself to be used as one of the performers in a Democratic side-show; but at the same time I am in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of silver, and making greenbacks legal-tender for all private and national dues, and I have all confidence in the Republican party, now as in the past, that it will legislate wisely and for the best interest of the country, and I will be found in future as I have been in the past in the ranks of the Republican party.

D. VAUGHAN.

THE COURTS.

Uncle Sam's Grand Jury Convenes for Business.

The Court Orders an Investigation of the Hoyne-Brentano Affair.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Bankruptcies, Etc.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court was impaneled yesterday, having been selected by Commissioner Proudfoot. The following are their names: John Nutt, Glencoe; Obadiah Huse, Evanston; William G. White, Evanston; O. French, Evanston; Theodore Perry, Evanston; P. E. Kingman, Washington Heights; George P. Treadway, Chicago; George R. Delprat, Chicago; Charles H. Schwab, Chicago; W. K. Swallow, Chicago; George M. Hough, Chicago; H. H. Carpenter, Chicago; A. S. Fishburn, Washburn, Woodford County; Thomas Vernum, Watseka; J. J. Sperrar, Chatsworth; John Petty, Mount Carroll; E. B. Warriner, Kankakee; G. C. Sampson, Hyde Park; William Atkinson, Compton; A. Buck, Kankakee; C. H. Gaubert, Chicago; A. B. Partridge, Waukegan; Aaron L. Brown, Park Ridge, Cook County.

Judge Blodgett then gave them their charge. He said among other things that charges had been preferred through the papers against some of the Federal officers, and he wished to call special attention to them, and if any malicious or illegal practices had been carried on he wished them to take cognizance of them impartially and fearlessly. Even if the charges were not sufficient on which to base an indictment, he wanted the Grand Jury to report what they discovered for his information.

The official referred to is Commissioner Hoyne, although his name was not mentioned by the Judge. After receiving the charge the Grand Jury retired to their room, and elected Guy C. Sampson foreman. There are about twenty cases which will come before them, all of the usual run of violations of the Internal Revenue and Post-Office laws, counterfeiting, etc.

MORE WHISKY-DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

The United States District Attorney yesterday filed two informations against negligent liquor-dealers. The first was against George Dodge, and charged that he, being a wholesale liquor-dealer, sent out of his stock and possession certain spirits without making the proper entries in his Government book, as required by Sec. 3,315 of the Revised Statutes. The second information was against Charles E. Meyer, a Freeport vinegar manufacturer, who was charged with having manufactured distilled spirits without paying a special tax; and with having molasses, wheat, corn, and malt on his premises for the purpose of manufacturing them into distilled spirits.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. W. Bishop, the Master in Chancery of the Federal courts, has returned from his summer vacation, showing signs of the most extravagant good health. Judging from the color of his countenance, his patience in sitting on a log in the sun—otherwise known as fishing—must have been very great.

ITEMS.

The report of the Master on the claims of S. M. Nickerson against the Republic Life-Insurance Company, was brought in before Judge Williams yesterday morning, to be filed. Mr. E. B. Sherman, however, objected to the report because he, being an attorney in this case, had not been notified, and the report was accordingly sent back to the Master to give Mr. Sherman an opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Nickerson if he desired.

DIVORCES.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Emelie Gehrke from John Gehrke on the ground of desertion.

Judge Williams granted divorces in the following cases: Helen M. Parmelee from Danford T. Parmelee, cause drunkenness; Minnie Kuehl from Frederick Kuehl, cause adultery; Caroline Sons from Mathias Sons, same cause; John H. Creswell from Susan Creswell, on the ground of desertion; Dorothea Curtis from William E. Curtis, for desertion; and Mary E. Mudge from Isaac R. Mudge for the same cause.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The United States Mortgage Company filed a bill yesterday against Joseph Pollak, conservator of Oliver C. Henson and Elizabeth E. Vaughan, to foreclose a mortgage for $17,216 on the W. ½ of the W. ½ of Lot 3, Block 81, in School Section Addition; also Sub-lots 5 and 6, in Stoneham's Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14.

Margaret Prouty began a suit for $8,000 against Robert Bayard.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Cornelius Rhynders, a farmer of Dundee, Kane County, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts amount to $7,000, and the unsecured $2,898. The assets comprise horses and wagon, $130; cow, $25; farming implements, $108.30; and interest in lands, $500 above incumbrances. The petition was referred to Register Coon at Marengo.

Archibald R. Wilson, a plumber, boarding at 1098 Wabash avenue, also gave up the financial ghost, showing $3,498.77 of debts and about $1,300 of assets, chiefly in open accounts. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Lastly, Luke Hillard filed his own petition to get rid of $3,835.29 of debts, he having nothing wherewith to pay them. The Register will examine into the case.

A composition meeting will be held Oct. 15 in the case of Joseph and Charles D. Metzler.

The composition in the cases of Lownell & Hayner and of T. J. Kirk were ordered to be confirmed.

William Bischoff was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant entered returnable Nov. 3. A like order was entered in the case of John W. Lyke, and in the case of D. Howard Donovan.

Robert E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Daniel H. and Thomas B. Seavey.

Edward L. Upton was appointed Assignee of Charles M. Smith.

An Assignee will be chosen for C. A. Lewis & Co. at 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mary Dougherty and others began a suit in ejectment against John and Catherine Dunlap, claiming $1,500 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Joseph Garrity filed a petition yesterday setting out that he is in prison on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill; that he is not guilty of any such charge, and thinks he should be released.

Horatio N. Throop filed a bill against Robert A. McClellan, L. D. Boone, Trustee, Isaac L. and Nancy M. Russell, J. M. Nelson, E. Eugene Cadwell, and some fifty others, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,333.31 on the undivided ½ of the S. 20 acres of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 38, 14.

John J. Mitchell filed a bill against W. H. Cushman setting out that he had a note of Cushman's for $25,000, dated Sept. 1, 1876, and due in one year, secured by 296 shares of the capital stock of the Ottawa Gas Light & Coke Company. The note was not paid at maturity, and complainant asks to have the collateral sold to satisfy it.

Henry Whitehead filed a bill against Charles Busby, Joseph Goodman, C. B. Hale, William Garrish, W. L. Robinson, S. E. Sawyer, Christian Schmidt, and D. N. Burnham to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on Lot 18, in the subdivision of the east part of Block 3, in Garrett's Subdivision of land in the N. W. fractional ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

Jamie Cameron sued Elijah M. Haines for $1,000.

George W. and Anna M. Cushing brought suit for $3,000 against the State Savings Institution.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—56, 63, 64, 66, 67, and 69 to 83, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—241 to 245, 247, 249, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261 to 267. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—15, 16, 17. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—160, 169 to 190, inclusive. No. 167, Silverman vs. Grusing, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case term No. 230, Bradley vs. David, and Calendar Nos. 96, 101 to 125, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Passed cases. No. 1075, Winslow vs. Brenick, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Continuation of arguments in Hoyt vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Millville Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company vs. Schooner S. G. Andrews; decree, $300.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Waldron, Niblock & Co. vs. Thomas Ryan, $7,280.40.

JUDGE GARY—Franz Falk vs. Andrew and Ludwig Schmitz, $235.66.—First National Bank vs. John A. and Lysander B. Hamlin, $527.57.—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. P. Fardy, $693.66.—S. M. Beeeson vs. William H. Sinclair, $407.30.—M. D. Hennessey vs. John D. Weare, $944.90.—G. C. Miller vs. William H. Thomas, $428.08.—C. P. Burr vs. G. W. Enders, $195.—J. D. Jennings vs. Abraham Lipman, $2,047.33.—P. J. Towle et al. vs. George W. Sutherland and Elizabeth Scrofield, $265.32.—Third National Bank vs. C. W. Richmond, Henry R. Thompson, and Daniel F. Holman, $257.41.—Godfrey Schmid vs. L. C. Meckel, $104.—Western Electric Manufacturing Company vs. James B. Thomas, $304.33.—D. A. Jones vs. John H. Bauman, $575.38.—W. F. McLaughlin vs. P. Hardy, $136.22.—W. H. Schimpferman vs. George Smith, $398.25.—G. J. Shepardson vs. Patrick L. Touhy, $215.—A. F. Gillette vs. Francis S. Wyman, $119.23.—Julia Olsyewska vs. Anna Garygb, $315.—J. L. Paterson vs. Thomas McNamara, $134.58.—J. H. Hein et al. vs. John H. Donlin, $236.55.—Adolph Spalding vs. S. D. Childs, $1,757.02.—Samuel Myers et al. vs. Patrick W. Loftus, $453.44.—Paulina Lehman vs. Philip Diehl, $47.30.—Adolph Loeb et al. John A. and Lysander B. Hamlin, $276.10.—Christian Knapp vs. Ernst Mummel and Caspar G. Schmidt, $578.25.—J. H. Miltimore et al., use of F. P. Taylor, vs. Richard T. Race; verdict, $417.67, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Adolph Metzger vs. Lewis New, $2,654.—Isaac H. Reed et al. vs. George A. Smith and James A. Wood, $1,593.96. Thomas D. McKee vs. Samuel Risinger and Mahlon Glascock, $1,500.

JUDGE ROGERS—First National Bank vs. Thomas S. Dobbins, George Bowen, and J. S. Wilcox, $307.44.—Same vs. Samuel, Isaac, Albert, and Benjamin Felsenthal, $929.07.—Mary Ann Conway vs. John Murphy; verdict, $7.

JUDGE BOOTH—C. E. Stewart et al. vs. J. S. Hunt, $344.20.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—S. H. Noble vs. Charlotte Tuthill, administratrix of Nelson Tuthill, deceased; verdict, $1,345.75, and motion for new trial.—The Amazon Insurance Company vs. Christian Kemming, $170.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 3.—Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

467. Thornton et al. vs. Hantz, administrator; motion allowed, and the rule will be entered to file a reply to the plea by Oct. 6, 1877.

43. Rehearing docket. Hennies et al. vs. Vogel; motion overruled.

CURRENT OPINION.

It probably hasn't struck Gen. Grant that Charles Sumner is at this moment utterly unable to defend himself.—*Rochester Democrat* (*Rep.*).

If a Southern man is to be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, there are a great many Southern and Western Democrats who would be pleased to see the Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, elected."—*Shreveport* (*La.*) *Times* (*Dem.*).

In speaking of President Hayes' reception at Atlanta, Ga., the Charleston *News* (Dem.) says: "The demagogues are discomfited; the professional politician must follow Mr. Hayes, or will find his occupation gone. This is as true of the South as the North. Upon the South, however, rests the responsibility of converting promises into performance, and proving by acts that, whatever the difference upon other points, upon the rights of the citizen we shall agree for evermore."

Gen. Devens has a delicate gift of snubbing. He was appointed orator at the Boston monument-dedication, but was obliged to sit still and hear speeches from the Boston officials for more than an hour before he was introduced, and then, says the Springfield *Union*, it was nearly dark. He began his oration with this neat preface: "Ladies and gentlemen: After listening to the eloquent and very elaborate speech of the gentleman who has just resumed his seat, there is but little left for me to say appropriate to the occasion. Yet some present may think it well that something should be said for the soldiers, on a day like this, by one who was of them and with them,—an occasion commemorative of their great achievements in defense of their country. I will, therefore, proceed."

The Hon. John R. Lynch and others have issued an address to the colored men of Mississippi, which closes thus: "If an Independent State ticket should be nominated between this and the election, then our advice to you is to support the Independent movement, if the ticket is made up of men who are known to be honest, competent, and conservative. In the different counties we would suggest that you make such combinations with substantial and reliable citizens as is best calculated to advance the interests of your respective counties, secure a fair election and an honest count, and defeat what is called the regular Democratic ticket. In counties where you cannot make such combinations, and no Independent State ticket is brought out, then our advice is to take no part in the canvass and abstain from voting."

The sensational developments of the rottenness in Auglaize County recall some of the stories that used to be told at the expense of the rock-rooted Democracy of little Auglaize. There are some townships in the county settled wholly by Catholic Germans, in which there is scarcely a Republican vote cast. It is said that if a Republican moves in,—which he is not likely to do,—his neighbors will unite and buy him out. At an election in one of these townships,—appropriately named Jackson,—a man once tendered a Republican vote. The old German Trustee put on his glasses and scrutinized it carefully, but in the manner of one examining something supposed to be infected with the small-pox. Then came a consultation with his colleagues, and the ballot was handed back to the would-be voter, with the remark: "We gan't led dis wode go in. De law says we must breserf de burity of de pallot-pox. Go avay mid it."—*Toledo* (*O.*) *Blade* (*Rep.*).

Here is a card from a late Mississippi paper, addressed to the voters of Jefferson County:

> A few weeks ago I announced myself as an "Independent Democratic candidate" for the State Legislature, because I thought I had a legal and constitutional right to run for office; but, as subsequent events in this county have convinced me that possibly I have no such legal or constitutional rights, I therefore withdraw from the canvass. R. H. TRULY.

The "subsequent events" to which Mr. Truly refers are simply these: Having undertaken to run as an Independent Democrat, he gave notice of a political meeting at which he would speak; but, when he mounted the stand, a man with a shot-gun sat behind him, and subsequently he was hooted down. So he concluded he wouldn't speak or run for office. Mr. Truly is an ardent Democrat, but it appears that nobody is allowed to bolt regular Democratic nominations in that State.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press* (*Ind. Rep.*).

Gen. Garfield has been driven headlong from his first position on the silver question, by the public opinion of Ohio. While he has maintained a single reserve with great pertinacity, and through many equivocations, he made admissions during his debate with Pendleton that spoil him for the uses of the gold bulls. He admitted that he did not know anything about the demonetization of silver when the deed was done. It was a case of mystery and darkness to him. Whether he had voted for demonetization, he did not know. More than that, he was satisfied that the demonetization of silver was a mistake. The example of France taught him that both metals could be kept in circulation in the same country. All he wanted now was to have both metals. All the additional knowledge that he needs is, that the thing to do is to order the coinage of the old dollar of lawful money without limit; and he will have an opportunity of voting on that proposition before he is in Congress many days.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

There seems to be a hitch in "the American system of jurisprudence," so far as a definition of the right of self-defense is concerned. In the report of a trial lately had in New York, the *World* says: "Judge Sutherland, in charging the jury, laid down the law of self-defense. Said he: 'If A B strikes C D, C D may return a blow on A B immediately, right away and forthwith. But C D has no right to go away and come back and strike A B. That would be punishment and not self-defense.'" In Chicago, not long ago, Judge McAllister charged the jury to the effect that when Sullivan knocked Hanford down, Sullivan was the assailant. But when Hanford immediately got up and approached Sullivan "as if to strike him," Hanford became the assailant and Sullivan acted in self-defense when he shot Hanford dead. Acting on the instructions, the jury acquitted Sullivan. The "common law" is the ægis of our liberties, or the palladium of our liberties, we forget which, but it ought to be ascertained as soon as possible how far it reaches. It evidently doesn't stretch from New York to Chicago.—*Springfield* (*Ill.*) *Register* (*Gov. Palmer's paper*).

The New York *World* beautifully says of Conkling's denunciation of George William Curtis as one of them d——d literary fellows: "When Tittlebat Titmouse, driving his own brougham, came into collision with several cabmen, and they attempted to swear him out of countenance, they were struck with amazement and admiration to find a swell who could swear and talk slang as well as themselves. Mr. Conkling is that swell, and, when he proclaims himself a worker, an oiled and curled worker, and sets forth in a dainty way that he has no wire-drawn scruples about building up the party, and no patience with anybody who has, the men who have come red-handed from fixing the primaries are in an ecstasy

"'To see him shine so brisk, and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman,'

and yet express contempt for people who shine briskly and smell sweetly, and avow his personal preference for machine-oil over pomatum, is meat and drink for the worker. The Captain of a pirate is always represented by judicious romancers as a dainty person in a ruffled shirt."

Speaking of the Rochester Convention, and remembering that it was the most lively gathering of the party ever held in this State, we are reminded of a little story. After the adjournment of a Massachusetts convention at which, as at Rochester, there had been an abundance of free speech, a timid delegate approached Gen. Butler, and remarked, in pensive tones and with a sad shake of the head: "General, I—I'm afraid that our deliberations were not quite what you might call harmonious enough." "Pshaw!" said the General in response, "I guess you are not posted in politics. Now, I have always noticed that it is with a political as it is with a feline convention." The timid delegate said he didn't understand, "Why," the General went on, "the issue of a particularly lively feline convention is *more cats* and ——" The delegate said that he saw. And, when on election-day his party triumphed by a rousing majority, he remarked to himself: "The more cats in the one case, and the more Republicans in the other,—the General was right."—*Albany Evening Journal* (*Rep.*).

The Vicksburg *Herald*, a Democratic paper, thus discourses: "We think a person who has the privilege given him by the State to fit himself to capably exercise the right of suffrage, and who neglects to do it, ought to be disfranchised. In other words, we would be delighted to see Mississippi adopt an educational qualification as a requisite to the vote. While it is certainly unconstitutional to disfranchise a person because he is black and smells badly, it is not unconstitutional to disfranchise him if he is a fool, no matter whether he is a black fool or a white fool. Hordes of ignoramuses invested with the right to rule over other people's property is not a pleasant spectacle, yet that is the condition of Mississippi, and several other of the cotton States, at this very day. It is not because they have used their ballots wisely that the State is to-day tolerably well governed; it is because by superhuman efforts the intelligent people have prevented these hordes from destroying the public interests. But these efforts cannot be kept up, because those capable of voting will sooner or later differ on political questions. When that happens, the ignoramuses will hold the balance of power. For these reasons we believe the immense power of the ballot ought not to be intrusted to unsafe hands. We are in favor of preventing all who cannot read and write, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, from voting. This could be done by Mississippi without her violating any of the amendments to the Constitution, and we hope she will do it."

JOHN C. HAINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The attention of the whole community has been most painfully called to witness the sufferings that so many of our most worthy citizens have endured through the fraudulent practices of those who have had charge of our falsely so-called savings banks. But one man alone of those who have had such charge has proved himself "An honest man, the noblest work of God," and that man is John C. Haines.

When he might legally, and as many think he ought to have done, have secured to himself and family a comfortable home for his old age, he surrendered all the earnings of a lifetime that he might not be guilty of taking for his own use one cent from those who had confided to his care their little treasures. A few years since Mr. Haines was worth a quarter of a million; he is now in advanced life penniless. Since 1849 he has been so identified with the interests of Chicago that a history of his life from that time to the present would almost be a history of the city. In all the positions he has occupied, not a stain rests upon his moral character, nor a doubt of his honesty has ever been entertained. Fellow-citizens, and you to whom he has surrendered his all, an opportunity now presents itself by which you can show your just appreciation of the honesty and integrity of Mr. Haines, and also encourage all officials to a faithful performance of their official duties. The office of County Treasurer is soon to be filled; your interest requires that it should be filled by just such a man as Mr. Haines has shown himself to be, and by nominating and triumphantly electing him you will place him in a position to secure a modest shelter in the closing years of life,—and I can see no other means by which this can be accomplished. In ordinary business transactions he might have retained his homestead and have settled with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar and have had something left, but Mr. Haines did not consider that in the fiducial position he occupied he could thus fulfill his trust, and therefore he gave up all, and his entire family with one accord yielded up all they had, actuated by the same noble spirit.

For more than thirty years I have been a near neighbor to Mr. Haines, and in all that time he has ever shown himself worthy my fullest confidence. For years I have ceased to be a party man, but I have not ceased to desire that my fellow-citizens should intrust their interests to one who will faithfully, honestly, and efficiently perform his duty. Others may be equally worthy, but none so fully entitled from their situation to this mark of approval and regard.

SAMUEL HOARD.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 3.—The Amboy (Ill.) excursion, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in this city about 3 o'clock to-day. The party occupied twelve coaches and numbered about 1,500 souls. As the rain poured in torrents the greater part of the afternoon, the excursionists had quite a tedious day.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Admission—Adults, 25c; Children under 12 years, 15c.
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THURSDAY, LAST NIGHT OF | RICHELIEU
EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHELIEU.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE Fool's Revenge
EDWIN BOOTH AS BERTUCCIO THE JESTER.
Saturday Matinee—Edwin Booth as Hamlet.
Saturday night—Edwin Booth as Iago.
Monday, Oct. 8.—Dion Boucicault as Conn in his brilliant drama, THE SHAUGHRAUN.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
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HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

Always something new. The place to see a good performance. First appearance of the Greatest Exponent of the Southern Darkey on record, Mr. FRANK CUSHMAN. Entire Company in a New Programme. Moderate and Popular Prices, 75c., 50c., 25c. Remember the location, Clark-st., opp. Sherman House. Box Office open daily. No charge for reserving seats. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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LAST CHANCES TO SEE THE
JOHN E. McDONOUGH COMBINATION,
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HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

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WM. HORACE LINGARD.

Monday, Oct. 1, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Their first appearance since their very successful Tour of the World; supported by their superb NEW YORK COMPANY of 20 Artists, in the brilliantly-successful Historical Drama, written expressly for them by A. D. Gordon, Esq., entitled
HEART AND CROWN!
WITH AN IMMENSE CAST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND OPERA-HOUSE.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
HERNANDEZ FOSTER
In ROBINSON CRUSOE. Splendid Olio. Harry Martin, Louise Murio, J. H. Carle, Irving and Barry, Worden and Mack, and others. D. D. Spencer's head has been taken and will be exhibited the latter part of the week. Museum open daily from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

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Vol. XII. No. 1.

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TERMS.
Annual Subscription............$5.00
Single Numbers............1.25
Vols. I.-XI., law sheep, each............6.00

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:58 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk		* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted............9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until............8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted............7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sundays excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday............7 p. m.
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

About fifty feet of the fence on Adams street, surrounding the new Custom-House, was blown down by the wind last evening. Nobody was hurt, though several persons had narrow escapes.

John Arduser, of No. 705 Kinzie street, had his left wrist dislocated, and narrowly escaped with his life, by losing his balance while stealing a ride on a freight-train near the corner of Sacramento avenue and Kinzie street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 68 deg.; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 81; 7 p. m., 65. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.81; 7 p. m., 29.63.

At the Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Adams and Paulina streets, ten patients were admitted during the month of September. In the house forty-two were treated and in the dispensary ninety, total, 132.

A number of citizens of the West Division have invited Carter H. Harrison to let loose his eagle in the West Side Turner Hall before he shall return to Washington. Mr. Harrison has accepted and named Saturday night as the time.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Ina Smith, residing at No. 123 Leavitt street, was run down on the corner of Leavitt and Walnut streets by an unknown horse and buggy. She was quite seriously bruised and cut about the head.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon George Sheldon, 60 years of age, while at work painting at No. 1127 Michigan avenue, fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, breaking his right leg at the ankle, and receiving other severe injuries. He resides at No. 1803 Dearborn street.

Michael Cummings, 40 years of age, residing at No. 61 Sigel street, was run down in the storm last evening by a buggy owned by Erby & Periolat. Cummings had several ribs broken, a severe gash on the head, and internal injuries, neither of which, according to Dr. Huber, will prove fatal.

At a meeting of the Douglas Literary Association held in Room 22 Metropolitan Block, the following officers were elected: President, Lawrence M. Ennis; Vice-President, Garston Smith; Secretary, Daniel Stern; Treasurer, Fred Eldred; Executive Committee, M. E. Hally, I. D. Newman, James I. Ennis, and Max Knobelsdorf.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon Willie Seidler, 1 year old, who died of cholera infantum and convulsions at No. 743 West Twentieth street; John McCabe, No. 21 Finnell street, accidental fall on a canalboat some eight days previous to his demise; Joseph Kuntz, No. 75 De Koven street, injuries received during the riots from a stone thrown by some unknown person.

An unknown man, supposed to be a shoemaker from Plano, Ill., was accidentally run over and beheaded by night freight-train 51 on the Burlington Road, near Downer's Grove. The man was stealing a ride, and it is not known how he fell under the wheels. The train slacked up to fix a misplaced switch, and, to avoid discovery, it is thought he attempted to get off while the cars were yet in motion.

The following shows the dispensary work among the sick poor of the West Side by the Central Free Dispensary for the past nine months: Total number of patients, 8,625; visits of patients to the Dispensary, 18,315; visits to the homes of patients, 3,161; total number of visits, 21,476; prescriptions furnished, 23,119; vaccinations, 1,488; sent to the County Hospital, 184; sent to the Alms-House, 31; births, 9; deaths, 29.

There was some fun yesterday at the vinegar factory of Dr. B. Gould, No. 194 Kinzie street. J. M. Hirsch, who is either lessee or Superintendent of the works, recently discharged a workman named L. H. Bixby. While Hirsch was out yesterday Bixby entered, and, obtaining the keys to the rear door, locked it, and then barricaded the front door. When Hirsch demanded admission, Bixby from an upper window threatened to shoot him if he dared set foot upon the premises. Officer Lauritzen appeared, and got Hirsch safely installed in the store. Bixby was then arrested upon a warrant, and a few moments later Dr. Gould appeared and caused the arrest of Hirsch. In the meantime it is pretty hard to tell who is "boss."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association and the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association was held yesterday to arrange for the holding of a grand exposition of American and Canadian dairy products in this city on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of December next, competition open to the world. Awards of prizes aggregating several thousand dollars will be given for the best butter, cheese, dairy implements, cooperage, architectural designs for cheese factories, creameries, dairy and barn building, etc. Invitations will be extended to all sections of the States and Canada to send delegates. During the Exposition, meetings will be held for the presentation and discussion of topics pertinent to the dairy interest, including breeds of cattle, their proper care and feeding. The Committee of Arrangements appointed is Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., R. R. Stone, Elgin, Ill., Robert M. Littler, Davenport, Ia., George E. Gooch, W. W. Dexter, P. Moran, A. H. Barter, Chicago.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., continued its session at McCormick Hall yesterday, and disposed of considerable business, though it was not able to make an end of all it had on hand. It was at first intended to hold night sessions, and so finish up in two days, but a majority of the delegates refused to accede to any such arrangement, on the ground that they could make more agreeable use of their evenings,—which is, without a shadow of doubt, true. The main business of yesterday's session was the election of officers, which was a long job, and took pretty much all the session. It resulted in the election of the old officers throughout, as follows:

Grand Master—Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
Deputy Grand Master—W. J. A. Delancey, Centralia.
Senior Grand Warden—W. H. Scott, Troy.
Grand Treasurer—A. A. Glenn, Mount Sterling.
Grand Secretary—J. F. Burrill, Springfield.
Grand Chaplain—G. W. Martin, Streator.
Grand Orator—R. S. Dement, Lexington.
Grand Pursuivant—J. P. Norvell, Danville.

The appointed officers have not yet been announced. The session will continue to-day, and no doubt conclude with this afternoon.

M'LANE-M'LAIN.

Miss Marie McLain, daughter of William McLain, Esq., was married at the residence of her father, No. 887 Michigan Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to Mr. J. N. McLane, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Colorado, Bishop Cheney officiating. The wedding was a very quiet affair, none being present but the relatives of the contracting parties. After the ceremony the newly-married couple received the congratulations of their friends, partook of a wedding dinner, and at 5 o'clock started via the Michigan Central Road for the East, where they will remain for a short time visiting different points of interest. Returning, they will spend a few days in this city, and from here will proceed to their future home in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. McLane were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents.

KANSAS COLONIZATION.

A number of people anxious to "go West" and settle in Kansas met last evening in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets. There were about 100 persons, including ladies, present. L. Richardson occupied the chair, and E. D. Swan acted as Secretary. The colony proposes to settle near Spearville, 283 miles west of the State line, and upon Government land. Mr. Levi Wing, from a Committee who had gone on to see the property, reported on the quality and nature of the land in a lengthy document, and showed that the climate was salubrious. Only matters in regard to land were explained last night. The Society is merely co-operative so far as rates of freight and agricultural implements are concerned, but each man pays out his own money. The idea is to get a good settlement, socially and financially.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

The Judges of the Appellate Court have succeeded in obtaining suitable quarters for their sessions. The rooms rented are immediately under the Grand Pacific Hotel, corner of Jackson and LaSalle streets, on the ground floor, and are leased from the Hotel Company. There are three large and airy rooms, the main, or court-room, being 40 by 80 feet. The others will be for consultation and Clerk's room. They will be appropriately fitted up. These premises were engaged because they were the best to be had for convenience in the transaction of business, near the records of the other courts, and handy to the law library. The rooms have an entrance from Jackson street, and also from LaSalle, through the Grand Exchange of the hotel. The Clerk has not been selected, and the chances are in favor of Maj. Woodbury Taylor, on account of his past experience as Supreme-Court Clerk.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless was held yesterday morning at No. 751 Wabash avenue, Mrs. A. H. Hoge presiding. Reports were made showing an encouraging condition of affairs in the Burr Mission and the Home Industrial School. Mrs. Grant, Superintendent of the Home, read her report for September, showing that on the 1st of the present month the number of inmates was 140. The report of the Secretary showed a cash balance to the credit of the Home of $1.48, while the cash balance of the Burr Mission account was $357.60, and of the Home School account, $192.98. Bills to the amount of $810 were read and ordered paid, but when the ladies reflected on the decidedly small balance of cash on hand, there was some inquiry as to where the money was to come from to pay these bills. The result of a long discussion as to ways and means was that everybody was urged to exert herself to collect something speedily if the institution was to be kept running. Owing to the hard times, many of the friends of the Home have been obliged to curtail the amount of their subscriptions, which goes a long way towards accounting for the present hard-up condition of this worthy charity. During the discussion the fact was brought out that a number of dead-beats, representing themselves as agents of the Home, are going around town soliciting subscriptions in its behalf with the intent to cheat and defraud, and to put the money in their own pockets. The President of the Board desires it stated that the Home employs no agents, and contributors are requested to give their favors to any of the lady Managers, who are the only persons authorized to receive them.

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. R. Finch, editor of the LaCrosse *Republican and Leader*, is visiting friends in the city.

Gen. Samuel B. Buckner, of Kentucky, proprietor of the Ashland Block, is a guest at the Sherman House.

The Hon. H. H. Cooley, of Iowa, is registered at the Palmer House.

The Hon. Taliesin Evans, of Utica, N. Y., is stopping at the Palmer House.

Col. Robert J. Ingersoll, of Peoria, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Gen. J. T. Sprague, United States Army, is registered at the Sherman House.

The Hon. William C. Lathrop, M. C., Rockford, is a guest at the Tremont House.

About 100 Hoosier excursionists from Elkhart and other points in Indiana are at the Grand Pacific.

J. J. Mason, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. A. M., Hamilton, is a guest at the Tremont House.

E. C. P. W. Barclay, Grand Commander Knights Templar, State of Illinois, Cairo, is registered at the Tremont House.

E. C. Brown, Assistant General Superintendent Michigan Central Railway, Jackson, Mich., is registered at the Tremont House.

Dr. C. S. Eldridge and wife, who have been rusticating in the central portion of the State, returned to their quarters in the Tremont House yesterday.

David A. Gage, one of the former proprietors of the old Sherman House, has associated himself with Col. Alvin Hulbert in the management of the present caravansary.

Capt. C. W. Forrester, who has been in the office of the Manager of the Union Line, at Columbus, O., for several years, left Chicago yesterday to open an office for the Company at Quincy.

Mr. A. G. Corre, one of the proprietors of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and J. E. Schuyler, of the Grand Hotel, of the same city, are the guests of Mr. Harry G. Pulling, of the Commercial Hotel.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—F. S. Hughes, Savannah, Ga.; D. Rorer, Burlington, Ia.; Gen. John T. Averell, St. Paul; S. H. Brigham, Boston; George W. Tifft, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. B. Clark, Toledo; R. H. Owen, Elkhart; John P. Manny, Rockford; L. N. Towne; Atchinson, Kan.; E. S. Washourn, Rochester, N. Y.; D. B. Henderson, Dubuque, Ia.; William Taylor, Edinburg, Scotland; John R. Hilliard, Peoria; the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh.... *Palmer House*—Sam Bayliss, Col. F. G. Stewart, R. M. Brereton, Howard Powell, London, England; Dr. W. Keegan, New York; L. Kimball, Vermont; R. P. Smith, Philadelphia; H. C. Smith, East Saginaw, Mich.; the Hon. W. P. Lynde, Milwaukee; the Rev. Andrew Mackie, Pennsylvania; W. J. Adams, San Francisco; C. J. Mitchell, Dallas, Tex.; A. S. Williams, Detroit .... *Tremont House*—S. S. Mann, Baltimore; L. A. Arthur, New York; N. W. Duke, Pueblo, Col.; C. R. Tibbs, Dennison, Tex.; E. Johnson, Philadelphia; L. E. Taylor, St. Louis; F. H. French, Boston; J. H. Smith, Fairburn, Neb.; William H. Bean, New York; the W. P. Chandler, Danville, Ill.; C. W. Mason, New York; Thomas G. Edge, Trenton, N. Y.; George M. Wallace, Indianapolis.... *Sherman House*—Wm. R. Manning, Newton, Ia.; W. R. Finch, LaCrosse, Wis.; Chas. O. Lehman, Columbus, O.; H. P. Barber, New Zealand; J. H. Cooke, City Falls, O.; Henry Elmer, California; George Scroggs, Champaign; M. H. Nixon, Dayton, O.; Gen. Sam B. Buckner, Kentucky; Gen. J. L. Sprague, U. S. A.; Lieut. Tonington, U. S. A.; W. G. Bowland and bride, Columbus, O.; Joseph Wilkinson, Stillwater, Minn.... *Commercial*—G. S. Turner, Grand Rapids; W. W. Fuller, St. Louis; S. A. Huff, Indianapolis; F. A. Hand, Boston; Col. A. G. Corre, Cincinnati.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

PROPOSED COUNTY COMMISSIONER NOMINATIONS.

Eleven of the members of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed at the Farwell Hall meeting held Sept. 19 for the the purpose of nominating a non-partisan ticket for County Commissioners, met on Tuesday evening in the office of Mr. F. L. Chase, Room 30 Major Block. Those present were Volney C. Turner, F. L. Chase, John Mattocks, R. Schloesser, W. H. Conden, Francis Lackner, J. McGregor Adams, John R. Bensley, S. A. Kent, S. H. McCrea, and Elbridge Keith. Mr. McCrea acted as temporary Chairman, and Mr. Chase as Secretary.

Immediately after the appointment of this Committee, Lewis Rosenheim, Secretary of the American Workingmen's organization, whose headquarters are at No. 157 Washington street, opened a correspondence with the Secretary. He set forth that in the interests of good government, etc., the party of whom he was spokesman wished to co-operate with the Citizens' Committee in preparing a ticket. After consultation it was decided to hold a conference, as proposed, and Mr. Rosenheim was notified to that effect.

But, when the Citizens' Committee came to talk with the self-appointed delegates of the labor organization, they found two or three little things which they didn't like. It appeared that the Workingmen's Committee had not any special names fixed upon, and that what they wanted was for the other side to show their hand. The visitors suggested that they would very much like to hear from the Committee, and that they would then go ahead. This did not suit the views of the Committee, and finally a Democratic member suggested that, if delegates from any such body were received, the Republican, Democratic, and Greenback organizations might also

CLAIM THE RIGHT TO CO-OPERATE.

The Committee doubted if they possessed the power to go so far, and therefore concluded to go it alone. The Workingmen's Committee then withdrew, it being understood that they should wait an hour at their headquarters, and that if the Committee came to any conclusion they should be notified.

The Citizens' Committee then went to work. Messrs. Turner, Chase, and Mattocks offered a number of names of North Side citizens. Mr. McCrea and others submitted the claims of several from the West Division, and Mr. Bensley spoke of the capabilities of several inhabitants of Hyde Park and vicinity. In all nearly sixty names were canvassed over, embracing men of all shades of opinion, belief, and political antecedents. The Democratic members said that they would be content with two representatives, and so far all was acceptable. The difficulty appeared to be, however, in selecting from among so many names as were proposed, and as a consequence no decided result was arrived at.

Among the names most strongly pressed by the North Side delegates were those of ex-Ald. Jacob Boser, who formerly represented the Eighteenth Ward, being elected in the spring of 1876 for the short term; and William M. Fureman, Assessor of North Chicago. It seemed to be generally conceded that the Germans and Americans should divide the honors on the North Side, and it was claimed that the gentlemen proposed would prove acceptable to those nationalities. The name of Mancel Talcott was prominently brought forward by the West Siders, and for the remaining position in that Division the name of John N. Dunphey, a prominent Irishmen, was proposed. As to Hyde Park, that is to be represented by a well-known American gentleman, of Republican proclivities, if he will accept the position.

The discussion, though very full, was entirely harmonious, and a general wish was shown to surrender party interests to those of economical government and honest representation. The Committee will, within the next few days, hold a second conference, and the result of their deliberations will be made known at a public meeting similar in character to that by which they were appointed. There is no intention of interfering in any way with the nomination of any other county officers, the sole object sought being the choice of decent gentlemen who will not lend themselves to brick and stone steals or ring movements of any kind.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club was held at No. 258 West Lake street last evening, Justice Matson in the chair. William Wayman, S. T. Gunderson, A. C. Arntz, Capt. Whitney, and D. McDougall were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing six months, to report at the next meeting, and G. E. White, William Wayman, and Capt. McDougall a committee to secure a hall for the use of the Club. Speeches were made by several candidates who happened in, and Mr. Stanton spoke at some length lauding President Hayes' course, which was received with many marks of approbation. The membership of the Club was materially increased during the evening, Mr. Burke, an old-time Democrat, being among the accessions. Another meeting will be held Saturday evening.

THE WORKING MEN'S CLUB

of the Fourth Ward held a meeting last evening at 269 Thirty-first steet. Owing to the rain only a few were present, and after contracting some routine business the meeting adjourned until next week.

THE LITTLE PILLS.

HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE OPENING.

Despite the rain a large number of people assembled last night in the lecture-room of the Chicago Homeopathic College, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, to take part in the opening exercises of the coming year. The room presented a very bright and pleasing appearance, because of the improvements made during vacation, and because of the profuse and tasteful array of flowers and foliage.

Prof. J. S. Mitchell, President of the College, opened the exercises with remarks relative to the events of the past year, and referred particularly to the generous support and warm indorsement which the institution had already received from students and members of the medical profession throughout the State and country. He expressed the hope that, while all other interests in this city were extending their spheres of usefulness and enlarging their working forces, it might never be said that the faculty of the Homeopathic College was a limited one. He rejoiced that the opening class was more than twice as large as that of last year.

Prof. J. W. Streeter delivered the introductory address, which was listened to with marked attention and warmly commended by applause. He reviewed the course of a practitioner of medicine from his student-life, through the trying period of getting a start and earning a name and place for himself. He pictured graphically and dismally the hardships and adversities that were to be met, and the gratifying successes which were sure to follow a close application to art and science; the cares and vexations of a doctor's life and work. He also apotheosized, so to speak, the profession, and attributed the most philanthropic motives to the true physician. The close of the address was devoted to sound advice to those about to commence the study of medicine. He admonished them to habits of industry, and said that while there was an alpha there was no omega to the science. He cautioned them in regard to the minor matters,—a cheerful and polite manner, good address, neat appearance, etc.,—which had much to do with a phpsician's success.

The Rev. Robert Collyer was invited to speak, and he did so in his whole-souled, felicitous manner. He said that in one respect he was a poor friend of the physician, for he was about the "wellest" man in Chicago. He had never in his life been sick abed one day, and he intended never to be. When he thought that his life-work was done, he wanted to lie right down and die without any physician near. He, however, believed in the profession. When he felt a little unwell he went to a physician and got a prescription. Then he got the powders, pills, or bottle of liquid preparation and went home. He put the medicine on the shelf and let it stay there. He got well, and knew that, though he had not taken the medicine, it was the prescription that had done the work. Assuming the air of seriousness, he drew interesting lessons from the remarks of the preceding speaker, and dwelt quite at length upon the great importance of a physician's cultivating habits of cheerfulness, and carrying with and in him a healthy, hearty, sympathetic brightness of countenance and buoyancy of spirit. Another leading thought in Mr. Collyer's remarks was regarding stability of purpose. When one had determined to adopt a profession—and one could succeed in a calling for which he was not naturally qualified—he should stick to it, and make every thought and every act bend to the purpose and interests of that work.

Prof. Woodward, the father of one of the Professors of the college, followed in a few interesting remarks, and after Prof. Mitchell had announced that the first lecture of the course would be given this morning at 9 o'clock the exercises closed.

OUR BROKEN BANKS.

THE RECEIVERS STILL PEGGING AWAY.

The various gentlemen presiding over the destinies of the broken savings banks in the capacity of Receivers are getting away with a good deal of routine work, but as for anything of public interest in connection with the banks, it does not exist. The only thing to relieve the monotony of Dr. Turpin's life yesterday was a visit to Hooley's Theatre, at the request of Mr. Quinlan, for the purpose of seeing the inside of the building on which the Fidelity has a mortgage. The Doctor expressed himself as well satisfied with the place, particularly with the many improvements put in during the present season, and was on the whole disposed to think the Fidelity had not made a bad investment. The interest on the mortgage, and the taxes, are kept up, and there is therefore no reason for expecting anything like a foreclosure.

Receiver Ward was occupied nearly all day with insurance business before the Master in Chancery, and had simply nothing to report in regard to the investigations into the bee-hive's affairs. The clerks were working on the books as usual, but were of about as much use as sources of information as a last year's bird's nest is of practical utility after having served the purpose for which it was designed.

At the State Savings Institution Judge Otis kindly bent down his head to the reporter and imparted the stunning secret, "Nothing today."

The run on the German Savings is about at an end. The notices left about a month ago are being rapidly wiped out, no new ones being left, and some of the depositors who have left them are not so anxious for their money as they once were, while many who drew out a few days ago are quietly returning and depositing their funds. About $2,000 was paid out yesterday. Since the run first commenced on the savings-banks here last July Mr. Greenebaum says he has paid out about $350,000, and he may be called upon to pay out $40,000 more should the remainder of the scary depositors who have left notices come for it. If they come for their money it will be paid them, and the bank will not only have sufficient to do that with, but will retain a sufficiently handsome balance to run right along as if there had never been any scare.

GEN. VAN BUREN.

OUR CONSUL-GENERAL AT YOKOHAMA.

Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, Consul-General at Japan, left the Palmer House yesterday afternoon for New York and Washington. It is understood that the General has some grievances to relate, and also that he wishes to refute certain imputations cast upon him in his official capacity. A TRIBUNE reporter saw him previous to his departure. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged, Gen. Van Buren alluded to his troubles with United States Minister Jay in 1873 when he was one of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition from the United States. He said that no one could have got along with Minister Jay, who was opposed to his appointment from the first, and wanted to run the thing himself. He said that he never solicited the appointment, by which he was $26,000 out of pocket. In regard to the Consular troubles he said that they were not his, but that he had been drawn into them on account of his friendship for Meyers, Consul-General at Shanghai, China. The whole trouble originated through Vice-Consul Bradford, who probably was the instigator, and created a quarrel between Minister William H. Seward and Meyers. When Seward was Consul-General he ran things with a high hand, so much so that the Chinese Consulate became almost independent of the Minister. When Meyers was appointed he ordered Bradford's removal, and Minister Seward ordered him to be reinstated. This Mr. Seward had no right to do, but Meyers, rather than have a controversy with the United States Minister, obeyed. About nine months ago a man named Platt, now in the employ of the Chinese Government, but previous to that in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on their line between China and Japan, came to him, and Gen. Van Buren assisted him. He told a gentleman at Yokohama that he came there to give the Consul "Hail Columbia," or words somewhat more expressive. Shortly after that there appeared an article in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which he understood was written by this man Platt, and which charged Gen. Van Buren with being a Lothario and a drunkard. He made certain charges which the General demanded he should either make good by evidence to Minister Bingham, or else deny and apologize therefor. Neither of these things Platt was willing to do, and he even denied having written the latter.

THE BREACH BETWEEN

Minister Seward and Meyers had so far widened that Seward ordered Meyers to relinquish his Consulate entirely. As Mr. Seward was Minister, Meyers, rather than have the scandal which would inevitably result, resigned, though Mr. Seward had no authority whatever to compel his resignation. Meyers is now in Washington, and has prepared voluminous charges and evidence against Minister Seward. He alleges that the Chinese Consulate is run in an arbitrary and extraordinary manner, and is reeking with corruption; that Seward's interference in his troubles with Bradford was unauthorized; that Seward used the Consulate for the advancement of personal ends, and, furthermore, that everything there is wofully and disgracefully managed, all through Bradford being the tool of Minister Seward. Gen. Van Buren did not see the charges, but this, in substance, was an epitome of them as far as he had learned from Mr. Meyers, who had arrived here several weeks ago, he having left China several steamers before the one upon which the General sailed.

Gen. Van Buren spoke glowingly of Seward's energy and ability, but denied having any interest in the controversy further than that he was a friend of Mr. Meyers, who was also energetic and a man of sterling character, whose brother was Quartermaster-General at San Francisco.

About three months ago a letter from Yokohama appeared in the New York *Times*, in which it was stated that Gen. Van Buren had been charged by the naval officers stationed there with scandalous practices. This charge was false, and originated from a Paymaster in the navy—a mean fellow—who was in charge of the depot at Nagasaki. His character is such that he cannot speak well of anybody, and, besides, he is a coward. He spoke ill of Vice-Consul Langham's wife, who is stationed at Nagasaki, and when he demanded a retraction from the Paymaster, the latter was unable to give it, and allowed himself to be whipped within an inch of his life by the irate Consul. The Paymaster appealed to the Admiral, but that gentleman told him it was a personal matter of which he could take no cognizance. This was all Gen. Van Buren had to say in regard to the Consular difficulties.

In regard to Japan, he is well pleased with the country, but he thinks that the natives do not progress rapidly. The foreign settlement numbers about 3,000 souls at Yokohama, which constitutes a most delightful society. They were incensed at the charges made against the General, and accorded him the grandest reception upon his departure ever given in Japan. The General has a large number of testimonial letters in his possession from prominent people resident in Japan, who accord him the highest praise for his ability and efficiency.

FRISKY BEARS.

MONKEY TRICKS ON 'CHANGE.

The excess of animal spirits in some of the members of the Board of Trade has been a sore trial to the graver part of that august body who have not felt that their private garments were sacred while the hats of their neighbors were set flying about the hall, and the coats of those high in authority were unlawfully whitened. Of late the "larking" has been on the increase, and has become a positive nuisance in many cases, because it interfered with trading, and often exasperates those who wanted to gamble to the verge of frenzy. Tuesday the nuisance became, if possible, more unbearable than on any previous day, and five of the "larkers" were suspended until 11 o'clock yesterday morning,—a mild enough punishment one would think. Two of the five made no special objection, and went about their business until the expiration of their term of punishment, when they reappeared on the floor as if nothing had happened. The other three were not, however, chastened nor yet made sorrowful. On the contrary, they showed a rebellious, thankless, and ungrateful spirit, and at the opening of business yesterday they posted themselves in the visitors' gallery and made all the row that they very well could under the circumstances. Shouting out to acquaintances below, waving the notices of supension, and boasting of their possession, were the first manifestations. Excited by these proceedings, two others of the "boys" who had not before taken any part in the matter proceeded to aid and abet the malignants by carrying up to them certain draughts of "lemonade" and bags of fruit—a sort of provisioning the fort as it were. Curiously enough, the lemonade didn't allay the tumult, but produced more jaw,—perhaps because it came from the establishment of J. A. W. Of course the Board of Directors were bound to notice this additional infraction of the rule forbidding disorderly conduct,—the more so that the garrison of the gallery cast down the straws and such like light missiles on the heads of those below. The sentence was accordingly passed that Messrs. John Dupee, Henry Warner, Dave Powers, Ed Bangs, and Charles Sanford be suspended indefinitely. This was a case that called for action,—that is, for penitence, or at least the expression of that feeling,—and the five at once turned in and wrote the usual letter to the Directors, detailing in proper phrase how much they regretted, etc. Perhaps they made the document good and strong, because it would be past a joke to be really suspended for any length of time. At any rate, it was understood last night that the five would be allowed to come back to-day. Perhaps the experience may have done them good, but more likely not. The President of the Board hopes that it will put an end to sky-larking. The man who really believes that it will is too innocent and confiding for this world.

THE CITY-HALL.

Comptroller Farwell yesterday redeemed popular-loan certificates amounting to $7,000 and issued warrants to the amount of $4,600.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $659 from the City Collector, $2,660 from the Water Department, and $6,892 from the Comptroller.

Four new cases of scarlet fever were announced at the Health-Office yesterday. Four deaths from that disease have been reported this week.

The Department of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for paving the intersections of Rush street, from Water to Indiana streets, to Andrew Jaicks, and his bond was approved.

The proposals for the sub-basement of the new City-Hall were to have been opened yesterday by the Department of Public Works (that is the Mayor) and the Building Committee. Owing to the absence of Ald. Van Osdel and Lawler, the business was postponed till 11 o'clock this morning, much to the dissatisfaction of all the bidders present.

Building-permits were issued yesterday as follows: M. J. Eich, five two-story and basement dwellings, 20x49 feet each, Nos. 1064 to 1072 West Monroe street, to cost $2,500 each; Stevenson & Anderson, two two-story and basement dwellings, 20x48 feet each, Nos. 73 and 75 Douglas avenue, to cost $2,000 each; Mrs. E. Gross, a two-story and basement dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 146 Third avenue, to cost $3,500.

HEATH TO THE I. N. G.

Mayor Heath was rather indignant yesterday morning when he read in the *Times* an editorial accusing him of being one of a party that had for its aim the disbandment of our two local regiments. That he is no party to any such scheme, and that there is no such party in existence, is as palpable as is the fact that the *Times'* editorial page has been leased out by the column to some vindictive spirit who seeks only his own aggrandizement by weaning over to his side the members of both regiments. It may be political capital that is sought and it may not. This Mayor Heath says, and he goes still further when, in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, he said, "Their claims are illegal, and never shall be paid. There is no law to compel me to attach my name to an illegal instrument." The reporter pressed him for a further explanation of his position, and it was given concisely, and nearly as follows:

"I am heartily in favor of one, two, or a half-dozen regiments in the city,—as many as can be supported. They are useful organizations. It is only the other day that an organization besecched me to lend my aid towards procuring them an appropriation for an armory. I refused to do any such thing, and pointed out the way New York had gone to pieces by supporting regiments. It was a bad precedent to give any appropriation to any military organization, for just so soon as one such favor was granted, the neglected organizations would swarm about for the same or proportionate favors. Finally I gave them $25 from out my own purse.

The first appropriation made by the Council to the regiments was that of $5,000, made in 1876. Then, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, I asked Corporation-Counsel Dickey for an opinion in this matter, and he returned a written opinion that it could not be done,—that the city could only appropriate for corporate purposes. The last night of the discussion upon appropriations, an Alderman buzzed a word or two into Judge Dicky's ear while he was sitting in the Council Chamber; then he jumped up, said Judge Dickey allowed it was legal, and before any one knew what was going on the appropriation was passed. Judge Dickey afterwards denied having said any such thing. The present Council also passed an appropriation for a similar amount, but seem to have done it simply because of the precedent set by their predecessors."

"Then Comptroller Farwell will not pay the $10,000?" interposed the reporter.

"Never, so long as I have power to prevent it, and so long as I know it is illegal. But let me make it plain that I hope the regiments will meet with the approbation and the contributions they merit."

THE TRIBUNE will thus set at rest the fears of the regiments. Their worst fears are realized, and if they are so badly in need of money as they pretend, it must be raised from outside sources. The main fears of the Mayor seems to be that if money was paid out of the treasury illegally, it would form a pretext for tax-fighters refusing to pay their taxes, and he also fears greatly that the editor of the *Times* would be the first to take advantage of this. The "bulldozing" spirit of the *Times* writer only makes the matter worse.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

A further conference between the city and county authorities in reference to Court-House matters will be held to-day.

The granite work on the Court-House is going forward nicely, and the job promises to be a very creditable one, so far as workmanship is concerned.

Now that the State Board of Equalization has acted on the assessment of the county, it is in order for the Board to commence looking after the appropriations for the coming year. The appropriations for the past year have been overdrawn about $200,000 to date.

Another reformer is about to come to grief, and he is no less a personage that D. H. Coll, who presumes to be a bright and shining light in the Workingmen's party. It appears that after Coll was discharged from the Court-House work on account of some of his questionable conduct, he succeeded in getting employed in the County Clerk's office to collect some back fees that had accrued in the County Court. In this capacity he was remarkably successful, but his fondness for money or some other cause operated to prevent his turning over all he collected. He is now about $40 in arrears, and has been for some time, and since he has failed to settle a warrant for his arrest is liable to be sworn out at any time.

CRIMINAL.

Eliza Clancey is locked up in the West Madison Street Station charged with the larceny of washing utensils from Lizzie Bethel, of No. 55 Morgan street.

The bed-room of Chas. Puetz, at No. 1340 Halsted street, was entered early yesterday morning by burglars, who carried away all his clothing and jewelry.

Seven policy dealers, arrested last week in the vicinity of the corner of Clark and Madison streets, took changes of venue yesterday from Summerfield to Justice Foote, and were placed under bonds of $300 each for trial one week from to-day.

Robert King appeared before Justice Foote yesterday, and made complaint that Joe Lamb, a well-known horse-dealer, had assaulted him with a pitchfork with intent to kill him in Oscar Field's livery-barn. Joe was arrested, and Field went on his bond for further hearing.

Detective Morgan and Sheriff Rowell, of Bloomington, last night recovered, some 20 miles north of this city, a fine span of bays and a buggy, stolen on the 5th of September from Smith & Sloan, of Stout's Grove, McLean County, Ill. There was a reward of $225 offered for the recovery.

Tuesday evening there was a quarrel between some Italians over a game of cards at No. 285 Third avenue. A carving-match ensued, but the Italians covered up the affair so well that the police did not get wind of it until a late hour. Last night they had arrested all but one of those implicated: Mrs. John Mazzia, of No. 527 Clark street, cut on the cheeks severely; Fred Loura, who is said to have done the cutting; Michaelo Parolla and John Mazzia. Another, Pasquale Strazzia, a laborer on the Court-House, is said to have been very dangerously cut about the head and chest, but the police, after searching out his late residence, found him not. He had either gone to some hospital or had escaped to get rid of prosecuting.

Superintendent Hickey yesterday received from Buffalo copies of court records that will not be favorably received by Lawyer O'Brien in his suit of $20,000 damages for traducing the characters of the Lonergans. There was no doubt that Joseph was a fraud, and he now lies in jail for lack of $2,000 bail, but Jackson was thought honest and upright by Mr. O'Brien and others. The record shows that Jackson F. Lonergan, together with John McDermott and Samuel Irwin, were indicted in February, 1870, for forging the name of George McCreally to a bill of sale and an order for a horse valued at $160. The order was presented at the Southern Hotel, and the animal was given up. Upon this Lonergan was indicted, and was sent April 2, the same year, to Auburn Penitentiary for eighteen months. Not a very favorable outlook for the establishment of a good character, it must be said.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Central Park Driving Association will have a matinee Saturday, Oct. 6, at 2 p. m. Good music in attendance.

A public meeting to consider the subject of selling liquor to minors will be held this evening at the Temperance Hall, No. 211 West Madison street.

J. W. Keise will lead the noonday meeting today in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject, "Love." Bliss memorial choir rehearsal this evening at the same place.

There will be a free entertainment given in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address by Dr. N. S. Davis, reading by Miss Emily Gavin, music, etc.

"B" Company, First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G., will meet for drill this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at its armory, No. 192 Washington street. Business of importance will also be considered.

The regular meeting of the Botanical Section of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois will be held this evening at the residence of Mr. W. H. Summers, No. 640 Cottage Grove avenue. A full attendance is requested.

Members of The Home Club and those interested are invited to attend a reception given Mrs. George Leland (Fern Leaf), President of the Club, at the club-room of the Sherman House, Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

The Wabash-Avenue M. E. Church concert, under the direction of Mr. F. B. Williams, will take place in the church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, this evening. In addition to the music, which will be given by Mr. West, Mr. Stampoffski, Miss Smythe, and the Oriental Quartette, Mrs. Laura E. Dainty will read some of her best selections.

The fourth annual meeting of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will be held in this city Oct. 24, 25, 26, and 27, in Farwell Hall. It will be attended by 200 or more delegates from twenty-two different States, representatives of various Christian churches, and among the ablest and best women of the land. The local Union appeals to its friends to aid in the entertainment of its guests. Those willing to do so will please address Mrs. A. P. Kelley, 116 Calumet avenue.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Illinois Social Science Association, an organization recently formed by a number of ladies, meets in Hershey Hall to-day and to-morrow. The object of the Association, as defined in Art. II. of the Constitution is "to suggest and develop plans for the advancement of industrial, intellectual, social, educational, and philanthropic interests, to the end that we may help secure better homes, schools, churches, charities, and laws, and better service for humanity and God." A large attendance of delegates is expected, and a great many papers on various subjects interesting to women will be presented.

The following is the programme of the day:

10:30—Organ voluntary; devotional exercises; an address of welcome by Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, President of the Association; response by Mrs. H. H. Candee, of Cairo.

11:15—An address on "Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies—Their Influence, Direct and Reflex," by Mrs. J. F. Willing of Chicago, and followed by reports from the four organizations operating in the State: Mrs. E. W. Blatchford representing the Woman's Board of the Interior, Mrs. S. J. Rhea the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions, Mrs. I. R. Hitt the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and Mrs. Robert Harris the Woman's Baptist Missionary Board.

2 p. m.—An address on "Women's Boards of Charity," by Mrs. D. L. R. Wardner, of Cairo, followed by reports from various charitable organizations; Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukee, representing the Wisconsin State Board of Charities; Mrs. J. V. LeMoyne, the Woman's Christian Association of Chicago; Mrs. A. M. Gibbs, the Home for the Friendless, etc.

3:30—A paper on "Sensible Social Entertainment," by Mrs. I. N. Danforth, of Chicago.

4—"Fashionable Follies," by Mrs. Mattie Evarts Holden (Amber), of Highwood.

Evening Session.—The music of the evening will be furnished by Mrs. Sara B. Hershey and the Hershey School of Musical Art.

1. A paper by Mrs. C. P. Woolley, of Chicago, on "Women as Conversers."
2. "Physical Science a Key to Social Science," by Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., of Chicago.
3. "Home Protection," by Frances E. Willard.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

In response to an application made by the officers of the Second Regiment, the Directors of the Board of Trade voted the use of their hall for a public meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 9. It is designed to call together the members of the Board of Trade, the leading business men and property-owners of the city, and ask their co-operation in plans, which will then be presented, to relieve the Second Regiment from the financial embarrassments under which it has labored, and to enable it to recruit and equip an additional force. The Second Regiment will be present in force, and the First has been invited to participate in the demonstration. In the event of their acceptance it is probable that action will be taken to assist both regiments. The Directors of the Board of Trade deserve hearty commendation for their generosity in thus promptly giving the use of their fine hall for so commendable a purpose.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The police force of the town are doing good service in ridding the town of tramps and suspicious characters. They sometimes make a mistake and pounce upon the wrong man, but it all has a good effect. A young man from the city who expects to go to work soon in one of the packing-houses at the Stock-Yards has been roaming about to familiarize himself with localities. The police have kept an eye on him, and when he turned up at Englewood the other day inquiring for a relative whom he wished to call on, they thought they would capture the gentleman in the act, if he was up to mischief. He had hardly seated himself in the parlor before a mounted detective appeared at the door and inquired if a young man with a yellow mustache had been seen around there. When told who he was and that he was then resting in the parlor, he begged pardon and retired much disgusted at not being able to bag his man.

The man representing himself as Dr. Llewellyn from the City Hospital was captured by the McEldowney Brothers on Sixty-third street, but, upon delivering up the $5 which he snatched from Mrs. W. R. Hill, he was allowed to go.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the bell on the hose-house was struck, calling the police to headquarters. They succeeded in running down six or eight tramps, who were conducted under escort to the lock-up at the Stock-Yards. They are thought to belong to the gang of thieves who have committed the numerous depredations out here.

The Senior Club will give their first reception of the season at their rooms in Tillotson Block to-morrow evening. The entertainment will close with a hop in Telegraph Hall.

EVANSTON.

The Evanston Village Trustees met in regular bi-weekly session Tuesday evening, with President Obadiah Huse in the chair, and Trustees Davis, Kellogg, Gage, and Jenks present. Mr. T. C. Hoag, the Village Treasurer, presented his report for September, showing:

Amount brought forward....................	$17,789
Amount on hand....................	27,163

Mr. Ira Holly, Superintendent of the Water-Works, reported that A. W. Fletcher, the contractor, to whom was awarded the driving of the piles to protect the inlet-pipe, had done the work well, and at a cost to the municipality of only $504; also, that a dauntless diver had investigated the pipe, and found all joints whole and sound.

The Street Commissioner, Mr. Sweetland, submitted his report for the month past, which showed:

Expenses....................	$177
Amount collected from poll-tax..........	30

That ever-obtrusive and never-to-be-gotten-rid-of sewer from the historical "Big Ditch" to Hammett street, in North Evanston, again racked the patriarchal brains of the Fathers. Several bids for constructing said sewer after the "box" plan were submitted, and referred to President and Sewerage Committee with power to act.

In pursuance of a recommendation made at the last meeting, President Huse was authorized to borrow $2,000, to be divided between the interest and the inlet-extension funds.

The usual conglomerate mass of monthly bills, together with a parcel of special ones, amounting in toto to about $1,500, were audited.

A petition for the construction of a sidewalk within the picturesque precincts of "the fountain" was duly referred. The same fate met a petition praying the opening of Maple avenue where it runs against the railroad.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Patrick Boderick, one of those irrepressible venders of "corn-juice" in the vicinity of Calvary, against whom the Village Council has long and persistently waged the war of the righteous, will be allowed to tremble before the bar of justice, on three charges, next Saturday.

THE CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE

is justly entitled to the excellent reputation it has attained. Its corps of Professors is as full and talented as that of any Homœopathic College in the United States. The lecture-course is complete, embracing all departments of medicine. Its session is longer than that of most medical colleges in the West, thus affording ample time for the elucidation of branches taught. Its Faculty, at its organization, took advanced ground in regard to a higher standard of medical education. Its Board of Councillors is composed of some of our most influential citizens, who render every assistance in furthering the high aims of its Faculty. It is gratifying to note, in view of the high standard of medical education maintained, that its class this year has largely increased. We congratulate its Faculty on its present very flattering prospects.

INDIANS.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 3.—Twenty lodges left Spotted Tail last night for the north, and it is believed for every lodge that comes into the Agency six go out.

THAT HARVESTER.

Do not fail to see Emmert's Combined Harvester, Dropper, and Mower at the Exposition. One-half interest in the patent for sale, or right to manufacture on royalty.

Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

McLANE—McLAIN—At the residence of the bride's parents, 887 Michigan-av., Oct. 3, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cheney, Joseph N. McLane, of Colorado, and Marie E. McLain, of this city.

WENTWORTH—WALKER—In Hinsdale, Oct. 2, by Rev. F. Bascom, D. D., Mr. Frank L. Wentworth, of Chicago, and Miss Lilian S. Walker, only daughter of Alfred Walker, Esq.

The happy couple left immediately for their new home in Alabama.

DEATHS.

BLOOD—At his residence, No. 10 North Green-st., at 10 a. m., Oct. 3, William M. Blood, of brain fever.

Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock p. m. Services at his late residence. Friends are invited.

☞ Waterford (N. Y.) and Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

PEARCE—At Dunlap, Ia., Oct. 1, of membranous croup, Ed Sumner Pearce, son of Mary E. and Sam E. Pearce, aged 2 years and 6 months.

RYAN—At his residence, 34 Elm-st., Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1:30 p. m., Edward F. Ryan, aged 24 years and 10 months.

Funeral by cars to Calvary, Friday, Oct. 5. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CHAPPELL—Oct. 2, in Galesburg, Ill., in the 67th year of his age, Walter Chappell, father of Mrs. Sydney Myers, of this city.

DICKSON—In this city, Oct. 3, Mary A. Pestana, wife of William T. Dickson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUGHNEY—Martin J., son of Michael Loughney, aged 23 years, died Oct. 3, from the effects of a shot received in the leg. Residence, 39 Ontario-st.

Funeral will take place Friday, Oct. 5, by cars to Calvary.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITIZENS' UNION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will be held at Brand's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. The Committee of Nine will report, and other important business will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is indispensable.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at 269 Thirty-first street.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The regular meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Workingmen's Club will be held at Knaub's saloon, corner of Maxwell and Brown-sts., Thursday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

All Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward are requested to meet at headquarters, No. 932 North Halsted street, this evening. Good speakers will be in attendance. Come one, come all.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes!

LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of *B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap* has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, CARDIGANS,
WOOL HOSIERY, ETC.
FULL LINES HATS AND CAPS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
THURSDAY, OCT. 4, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.
☞ MERCHANTS WILL ALWAYS FIND SALABLE GOODS AT THESE SALES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE
BY AUCTION.
Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
AT NOS. 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.,

We shall sell without reserve, on easy terms, Lots 13 to 20, inclusive, in Gookins' Sub. of Lots 5 and 6 in Newhall & Larnard's Sub. in Sec. 15, 39, 14, being 200 feet, N. E. corner of Michigan-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. These Lots are high, dry, and in a desirable neighborhood.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
Large and Valuable Stock.
PAWNBROKERS' GOODS
From Lipman's Loan Office, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3 and 4, at 10 o'clock each morning, and 2:30 p. m., at our Stores,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS, DIAMONDS,
FINE JEWELRY,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
Friday Morning, Oct. 5, at 9:30 o'Clock.
Immense Lay-Out of New and Second-Hand
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Lounges,
DESKS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves. An invoice of Clocks, General Merchandise, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.
Thursday, Oct. 4, at 10 O'Clock
An elegant assortment of
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.
A car-load of
New Style of Bedsteads,
finished. A car-load of Walnut Chairs and Rockers. Also a fine assortment of Furniture of every description and style. Parlor and Office Desks. Carpets, &c. Dealers and consumers, attend this big sale for bargains.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, Oct. 6, at 9:30 o'clock,
350 Lots W. G. and China Ware,
90 Lots Imported Vases and Toilet Sets,
A car-load of Elegant New Styles of Bedsteads, finished.
A car-load of Walnut Chairs and Rockers.
Parlor Suits in Velvet, Rep, Hair Cloth and Terry, Chamber Sets, Fancy Easy Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Bureaus and Bedsteads, Hair and Wool Top Mattresses, Hall Trees, Sideboards, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets and Oil Cloths, French and German Plate Mirrors, &c.
A second-hand Chamber Set, cost $250.
This is the largest offering of Furniture that has ever been sold at Public Auction.
Attend this big sale for bargains.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By RADDIN & CLAPP,
AUCTION SALE
BOOTS & SHOES,
FRIDAY,
Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock. Sale peremptory.
RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 22 Groveland Park,
On Cottage Grove-av., opposite the University,
This (THURSDAY) Morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'cl'k,
We shall sell the entire contents, consisting of
ELEGANT FURNITURE AND PIANO,
CARPETS, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. Look out for bargains.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auct., 662 W. Lake-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
138 and 140 Wabash-av.
500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,
This (Thursday) morning, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Auctioneer. Office 276 East Madison-st.
CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE OF RESTAURANT
at 480 West Lake-st., corner Sheldon,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m.
Will be sold entire effects: Marble-Top Tables, Counters, Shelving, Mirrors, Pictures, Curtains and Lambrequins, Brussels Carpets, Chairs, Plated Ware, Gas-Fixtures, Cook and Heating Stoves, etc.

By JOHN J. HENRY,
58 and 60 Lake-st.
AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS & SHOES
ON THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock.
A. N. SANDERS, Agt. and Auct'r.